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THE WEATHER—PARIS: Thursday, hot and stormy. Temp. 32-23 (90-73). Friday, sunny. LONDON: Thursday, sunny and very hot. Temp. 31-22 (88-72). Friday, hot and sunny. CHANNEL: Smooth. ROME: Thursday, sunny. Temp. 29-22 (78-72). NEW YORK: Thursday, clear. Temp. 28-21 (82-70).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£1.50
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	16 P	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	80 K.
France	2.50 F	Norway	3 N.Kr
Germany	1.50 D.M	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr
Greece	18 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr
India	Rs. 8	Spain	30 Ptas.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£ 8
Italy	350 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	L.£ 4.50	Yugoslavia	13 D



Associated Press.
Photo of what is reportedly charred remains of Uganda fighter planes destroyed in Israeli raid on Entebbe.

More Hijack/Raid Fallout

Libya Said To Replace Amin's Jets

KAMPALA, July 7 (UPI).—Libya has sent Uganda 20 French-built Mirage jet fighters, more than replacing the 11 Soviet-built MiGs destroyed during an Israeli raid at Entebbe Airport Sunday, diplomatic sources said today.

The sources said that the planes landed late yesterday or early today, if not at Entebbe then at either of the two military airfields in northern Uganda, Gulu and Soroti.

They said that their reports indicated the 20 Mirages were the first installment of 40 such planes that Libyan leader Moammer Qadhafi has promised Uganda's President Idi Amin.

The Israelis destroyed the MIGs during a commando raid to rescue more than 100 hostages held there by Palestinian and German hijackers of a French airliner.

Marshal Amin today received the Libyan chargé d'affaires, who conveyed a message of condolences from Col. Qadhafi on the death of Ugandan soldiers in the Israeli raid.

The Ugandan leader said that he was confident Libya would come to his country's assistance if it were attacked.

Broad Debate Sought

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 7 (AP).—Western diplomats indicated today that they intend to expand the Security Council debate on Israel's rescue raid on Entebbe Airport into a full-dress assault on hijacking and terrorism.

The Israelis indicated that their strategy at the session, expected to open tomorrow, will be to depict Marshal Amin as an accomplice of the hijackers.

African delegates, who were going into the meeting with evident reluctance, indicated that they expected a public spat between Uganda and Kenya, which Marshal Amin has accused of assisting the Israelis.

"We'll have everything but the kitchen sink," said a U.S. diplomat. He said that the meeting would last at least three days.

The Western council members had made "informal requests" to the Africans, who had called for the meeting, to "broaden the agenda item to cover hijacking and terrorism," the U.S. diplomat said.

Efforts Collapsed

All recent UN efforts to condemn hijacking and other terrorist acts have collapsed under demands by radical Third World states to recognize some forms of terrorism as justifiable.

The Africans publicly voiced hope that the council debate would be restricted to the Israeli "aggression." But privately, they indicated that they were not opposed to Western efforts to expand the debate. An African source noted that the Palestine Liberation Organization and some Arab countries had condemned the hijacking.

Many Africans made clear that they would have preferred to avoid the debate, which puts them in the position of defending Marshal Amin, a leader many hold in open contempt.

But UN sources said that the Africans felt obliged to ask a meeting because the Israeli raid "met every qualification as an act of aggression."

UN diplomats generally agreed with this evaluation, which was also voiced by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim when he told a Cairo interviewer that the Israeli raid "was a serious violation of the sovereignty of a member state."

But privately, few diplomats expressed any doubt that Marshal Amin had cooperated with the hijackers and many voiced admiration for the skill and daring of the Israeli commandos.

"I'm afraid that such an act should be condemned as a matter of principle," said an East European diplomat. "Personally, I consider the raid legally wrong but morally justifiable."



Inge Viett UPI.

4 Women Anarchists, One From Uganda List, Flee West Berlin Jail

BERLIN, July 7 (Reuters).—Four women anarchists, including one whose release was demanded by pro-Palestinian hijackers in Uganda last week, escaped from a top security women's jail in West Berlin today.

Using at least one gun and apparently with outside help, the four locked up two female guards in the prison library before scaling the prison walls with knotted bed sheets. Spikes scattered on the road outside later punctured the tires of a police car.

The police in West Berlin, surrounded by Communist East German territory, immediately called on the international police organization Interpol and concentrated their search on border crossings. Among the fugitives was 33-year-old Inge Viett, one of six West German detainees whose release was demanded by the hijackers, two of whom were described as German. The hijackers, who were all killed by Israeli commandos in a surprise raid at Uganda's Entebbe Airport, had also demanded the release of prisoners from four other countries—Israel, France, Switzerland and Kenya.

Miss Viett, a former kindergarten teacher, escaped from the same jail three years ago. She was recaptured last year and was suspected of having taken part, during her freedom, in the kidnapping of the Christian Democratic candidate for mayor of West Berlin, Peter Lorenz, in February, 1975.

The kidnappers, the June 2 Movement, obtained the release of five jailed West German anarchists before freeing Mr. Lorenz unharmed.

The other three fugitives were Gabriele Rollnick, 21, and Juliane Plambeck, 23, both awaiting trial in connection with the Lorenz abduction, and a 33-year-old law graduate, Monika Berberich, a member of the Baader-Meinhof urban guerrilla gang.

A few days ago, a warrant was also issued against Miss Plambeck in connection with the murder of West Berlin chief Judge Guenter von Drenkmann in November, 1974.

West German Justice Minister Hans-Jochen Vogel said today that the doors to the four women's cells could only be opened from the outside.

But Herman Oxfort, the West Berlin official responsible for justice affairs, denied that security precautions at the prison were inadequate. He also said Miss Viett had a gun and the others had lengths of pipe.

Security was immediately strengthened at all frontier crossings between West Berlin and East Germany, at railway stations and at Tegel Airport. Important public figures and buildings were placed under special guard, police sources said.

The Christian Democratic Union, in opposition both in the city and in the West German lower house, said the escape could have political consequences and demanded an investigation.

'Excellently Planned'

Mr. Oxfort told a radio interviewer that "the assault was excellently planned and executed." First investigations showed that the women had outside help and possibly also help from within the prison, when they broke out at about 1:15 a.m. He said for security reasons all four were being held in cells on the same floor.

Miss Viett and Miss Plambeck were arrested last September with Ralf Reinders, suspected leader of the underground *June 2 Movement*, and remanded in custody on suspicion of abducting Mr. Lorenz.

Miss Rollnick, 21, had been in investigative custody since last Sept. 14, accused of belonging to the June 2 Movement. She was arrested along with Fritz Teufel, another anarchist whose release was demanded by the Entebbe hijackers, in connection with the kidnapping of Mr. Lorentz.

Miss Berberich, 33, was sentenced in June, 1974, to 12 years in jail for bank robbery and for belonging to a criminal organization.

Mr. Oxfort said there was no direct link between the prison breakout and the Entebbe Airport drama, but it is apparent that the terrorists "wanted to make up for the failure of Entebbe with a success," he added.

Terror Network Details Are Revealed in Paris

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, July 7 (IHT).—The hijacking of the Air France Airbus and the subsequent shootout in Uganda last weekend has left France shocked.

France, because of its pro-Arab and pro-Palestinian posture, had regarded itself as immune from such attacks. It was the first political hijacking of an Air France airplane. Three passengers were killed in the fighting at Entebbe Airport in Uganda.

If the French have refrained from congratulating Israel effusively for the liberation of the hostages, it *may* be largely because France it still trying to obtain return of its 92-million-franc Airbus. Contacts are going ahead, but so far Ugandan President Idi Amin has shown no inclination to return it.

But there are other elements of the hijacking that bother the French. There is a general fear here that the incident, and its denouement, might set off a new wave of pirating.

The talks on terrorism that went on yesterday between President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt represented an attempt to set guidelines for international cooperation on terrorism. The subject will come up again at the European Council meeting next week. International crime in many fields appears to be escaping national controls.

Laxity at Airports

The French are particularly incensed that some nations have shown laxity in enforcing airport controls. An official here said that, despite a Franco-Greek airport security agreement, the four Airbus hijackers succeeded in boarding the plane in Athens carrying arms and grenades.

Other elements in the hijacking are creating concern. A high official pointed out that the terrorists were broadcasting, in code, from the plane as it traveled from Athens, first to Libya and then to Uganda, making contact, apparently with other terrorists on the ground. The official said it appeared that the terrorists had a far-flung ground network of agents enabling them to find help wherever they go.

The French were also distressed to learn that Wilfried Boese, linked both to Palestinian and West German terrorist groups, was among the hijackers. Boese, a West German killed in the Is-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Associated Press.
David Steel, new leader of Liberal party, and his wife.

Liberals Select a Moderate To Be Party Leader in U.K.

LONDON, July 7 (Reuters).—David Steel, 38, was elected leader of Britain's Liberal party today.

In the first leadership election conducted by a British political party among its nationwide supporters, the moderate Mr. Steel received 64 per cent of the votes cast, defeating John Pardoe, who is considered to be radical.

The Liberals, are Britain's third largest party, with 13 seats in the 635-seat House of Commons.

In the last few weeks they have attempted to boost popularity by holding a "primary-style" leadership election among their 20,000 party members in local branches throughout the country. British party leaders are usually elected only by their colleagues in Parliament.

Mr. Steel received 12,541 votes against Mr. Pardoe's 7,032.

Mr. Steel's job will be to try to break the domination of British politics by the two main parties, Labor and Conservatives.

Despite hopes of a Liberal revival a few years ago, the previous leader, Jeremy Thorpe, failed to substantially increase Liberal membership of Parliament and came under increasing criticism. Mr. Thorpe resigned earlier this year following allegations, which he denied, that he once had an affair with a male model.

In rejecting Mr. Pardoe, who pledged to agitate vigorously and noisily for radical changes in the British system of government, the Liberals have chosen a quiet approach.

The new leader, a journalist and advertising agent who has been in Parliament 11 years, is an ardent campaigner for social reform. He introduced the Abortion Reform Law of 1967 and has championed black nationalism in Africa for which he was banned from visiting Rhodesia in 1972.

Mr. Steel advocates principles over pragmatism in a way that alarms *some of his colleagues*.

"Liberalism is more a collection of attitudes than of policies," he said, urging his party to proclaim these to the uncommitted and apolitical.

This has obviously appealed to the rank-and-file supporters, but it frightens some Liberal stalwarts for it could mean a dangerous change of direction for the small party, which has declined through the 20th century from its position as a party of government in Victorian times.

Previous leaders have tried to build up the party's representation in Parliament by fighting everywhere possible in general elections and presenting a full policy platform to the public, appearing as a party ready to take power.

But *Mr. Steel* once said that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Spanish Government of Independents
Suarez Ends Cabinet Consultations

MADRID, July 7 (UPI).—Premier Adolfo Suarez today completed consultations for the formation of a new government. Sources close to Mr. Suarez said the new Cabinet will be announced shortly.

The sources described the Suarez government as a "Cabinet of independents whose task will be to prepare for general elections and hand over power to the government that will be formed on the basis of the election results."

Government sources and the national news agency Cifra released an unofficial list of the new Cabinet that showed that it leaned heavily on moderate and conservative Christian Democrats.

No members of the opposition parties—which include the mainstream, slightly left of center Christian Democratic groups—were listed, despite the offer of Mr. Suarez to include some Christian Democrats and Social Democrats.

According to the unofficial list, Mr. Suarez named 11 new ministers to the 20-member Cabinet and shifted some of the holdovers to new jobs.

According to the unofficial list, Mr. Suarez named two vice-premiers, Alfonso Osorio, in charge of political affairs, and Gen. Fernando de Santiago y Diaz de Mendivil, in charge of defense affairs.

The key ministries of the interior and foreign affairs went to Rodolfo Martin Villa and Marcelino Oreja, respectively, according to the list.

All except Mr. Oreja are holdovers from the outgoing Cabinet of Carlos Arias Navarro whom King Juan Carlos replaced with Mr. Suarez Saturday.

The change was apparently arranged by the King and designed to give the program of political reform new impetus. Mr. Suarez, 43, a personal friend of the King, who has recently expressed a strong belief in democracy, told Spaniards in a television address last night that he wanted to speed up reform.

Of the four key figures in the Cabinet, Mr. Osorio is a moderate Christian Democrat, Gen. Santiago a conservative and Mr. Martin Villa a trade union official who has urged full labor union freedom and the legalization of all underground labor groups.

Mr. Oreja, 41, a Basque, has held the post of under secretary for foreign affairs. He is a member of both Tacito, a liberal group, and the middle-of-the-road Popular party.

According to the list, other moderate—mostly with connections to the right wing of the Christian Democrats—received the portfolios of justice, finance, information and National Movement (political affairs)—the last was the post Mr. Suarez held before he was named Premier.

The unofficial list was released after Mr. Suarez had failed in his attempt to include representatives of the moderate opposition in his cabinet.

Opposition Christian Democrat Fernando Alvarez Miranda, whom Cifra and newspapers had reported to be Mr. Suarez's choice for education minister, said that he would not join the Cabinet. He said that he would only be part of a government that was formed by political parties, not individuals.

Jose Pallach, the chief of the Catalonian Social Democrats, who was also reported to have received an invitation, said that he would remain outside the Cabinet.

Opposition sources said that the possibility of the first opposition role in a Spanish government since the civil war vanished over the insistence of opposition groups that Mr. Suarez immediately broaden freedoms and declare a ful amnesty for political prisoners.

Sweet Leilani, The Kenyans Are Coming

NAIROBI, July 7 (Reuters). Ugandans were told today that 30 "enemy aircraft," believed to be Israeli or American, had been spotted on radar approaching their country from Kenya.

The state radio dropped its regular programs and began playing Hawaiian music. Hours after the morning alert, attributed by the radio to a Ugandan military spokesman, there was no further news of the planes and the Hawaiian guitars were still strumming.

The report followed allegations by President Idi Amin that Kenya had collaborated in the Israeli commando raid on Entebbe Airport on Sunday, in which more than 100 hijack hostages were rescued.

Lebanese Leftists' Fuel Supplies Cut
Syrian Shelling Supports Christian Drive

BEIRUT, July 7 (AP).—Syrian artillery pounded Palestinian guerrillas and Lebanese Moslem leftists on two fronts today, supporting a Christian advance in the north and cutting fuel supplies in the south.

The Palestinian guerrilla command said Syrian artillery blasted leftist forces on the northern edge of the Christian enclave, about 40 miles north of Beirut, where Christians claimed advances across a broad front.

A Swedish journalist said Syrian guns shelled a refinery near Sidon in southern Lebanon, starting a fire. He said the artillery had opened fire last night, apparently to drive away tankers.

The refinery is not operating, but has 20,000 tons of gasoline in reserve tanks. The tanks are one of the last leftist sources of fuel, without which their operations would be crippled.

The reporter said the refinery appeared damaged this morning after the shelling stopped, but it was not known whether fuel stocks had been destroyed. The Mediterranean Refining Co. plant is owned in part by the Mobil Oil Corp. and the Caltex Petroleum Corp.

The refinery shelling sent gasoline prices in Beirut soaring to $5 a gallon, when it could be found at all.

Raymond Edde, a Christian politician who has allied himself with the leftists, urged that a U.S. tanker be hired to transport fuel to Beirut. He said Syrians would not have the courage to fire on a ship flying the U.S. flag.

The Palestine Liberation Organization charged that Syrian forces attacked Palestinian refugee camps in northern Lebanon at dawn, "causing heavy losses among civilians."

A Western reporter said Christian forces retook Chekka, 40 miles north of Beirut on a deep-water bay at the edge of the Christian enclave.

Armored Cars

He said he saw Christian fighters moving north in new armored cars and jeeps returning from the front lines, dragging the bodies of Palestinian guerrillas through jubilant Christian villages.

The leftist alliance had attacked to the south, into the 800-square-mile Christian enclave Monday, in an attempt to relieve Christian pressure on Tal Zaatar, a besieged Palestinian camp in Christian-held eastern Beirut.

The northern front attack had little apparent effect at Tal Zaatar, where Christian forces continued to pound a shrinking area in which Palestinians were holding out. The neighboring Palestinian refugee camp of Jisr al-Pasha was captured by Christians last week.

William Hawi, commander of the Christian Phalange party militia, said defenders in the 15-day siege were concentrated around a few of the taller buildings that had not been knocked down by Christian shelling. Christian officers said they were bringing up mortars to shell the defenders from close range.

Mr. Hawi said no Palestinians had surrendered.

A Red Cross official said many of the hundreds of wounded believed to be without medical aid in underground bunkers have probably died. The official has been trying for six days to arrange a temporary truce to evacuate the wounded from Tal Zaatar.

The Red Cross reported a small success today—the exchange of a Christian captive for the bodies of nine Moslem fighters.

In Cairo, an Arab League spokesman said Arab foreign ministers would hold an emergency meeting in the Egyptian capital next Monday on why their mediation team has failed in its week-old attempt to stop the fighting in Lebanon and start peace negotiations.

Moscow Embassy Radiation Sharply Reduced, U.S. Says

WASHINGTON, July 7 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union has sharply reduced the level of microwave radiation bombarding the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, the State Department disclosed today.

But department spokesman Robert Funseth voiced regret that the Soviet Union had not entirely eliminated the radiation, which is believed to come from Soviet electronic jamming or eavesdropping devices.

The microwave radiation, which has been continuing for the last 15 years, is suspected of posing a health hazard to U.S. diplomats and other personnel who have served in Moscow, although Mr. Funseth reiterated today that there is no evidence of any connection between the radiation and illness.

As a result of talks between the two countries, Mr. Funseth said, the current strength of the microwave signal recorded at the embassy is two microwatts per square centimeter, well below the U.S. safety standard of 10,000 microwatts and the Soviet standard of 10 microwatts.

Aluminum Screens

Aluminum screens that were installed on the windows of the embassy earlier this year have reduced the strength of the signal inside the embassy to a fraction of a microwatt, Mr. Funseth said.

U.S. officials said that, at its peak, the Soviet microwave signal was believed to be about 30 microwatts.

"Frankly, we regret that the Soviets have failed to turn off the transmission completely, thereby, in our judgment, demonstrating a lack of concern for the living and working conditions of persons in Moscow," Mr. Funseth said.

The State Department has signed a contract with Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore to conduct a survey of the health records of all diplomats and their dependents who have served at the U.S. Embassy to determine whether they had suffered any health problems traceable to the microwave radiation, Mr. Funseth said.

No Concession

Mr. Funseth said the United States had made no concession to the Soviet Union in exchange for the reduction in the microwave radiation. But he declined to respond to a question on whether the U.S. intelligence-gathering capacity in Moscow had been reduced.

U.S. officials have said it was suggested by Soviet sources that *the microwaves were intended to* block U.S. eavesdropping equipment in Moscow, an effect that the Ford administration has admitted.

Two children of U.S. diplomats in Moscow were returned to the United States recently for treatment of a blood condition that may have been related to the microwave radiation, but one later returned to Moscow. Mr. Funseth said. He gave no details of the blood condition.

U.K. Shows Concern For Kampala Hostage

LONDON, July 7 (UPI).—The British government today expressed "grave concern" over Mrs. Dora Bloch, 74, a passenger on the Air France plane hijacked to Kampala last week, who was hospitalized there before Israeli commandos released the other hostages.

Mrs. Bloch, who holds dual British and Israeli nationality, remained behind in a Kampala hospital after the rescue operation. A Foreign Office spokesman reported that Ugandan police said yesterday that they had made a "thorough search" and had been unable to discover Mrs. Bloch's whereabouts.

House GOP Chief Sees Close Race

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 7 (AP).—Fewer than 10 votes will separate President Ford and Ronald Reagan at the Republican National Convention next month, House minority leader John Rhodes predicted yesterday.

"My feeling is President Ford will win, but I don't quite know why," the Arizona representative said at a news conference. "It would be very difficult for undecided delegates to turn down a sitting President," he added.

He said that he "leans toward a Ford-Reagan ticket" as the "best way, by far, to unite the party."

Cosmonauts Link And Transfer to Salyut Space Lab

MOSCOW, July 7 (AP).—The Soviet spaceship Soyuz-21 linked up with the Salyut-5 space laboratory today and cosmonauts Boris Volynov and Vitali Zholobov went aboard the station, Tass reported.

Soyuz-21 was launched yesterday and had completed 14 orbits of the earth by 0900 GMT, the Soviet press agency reported. It added that the cosmonauts were feeling fine.

The space lab was launched June 22.

A top Soviet space official, Lt. Gen. Vladimir Shatalov, said that important new engineering problems were planned for the session. He said that it was just another "working start under our initial program."

Western experts had expected the docking and said that the cosmonauts might remain aboard the Salyut for several months, possibly even breaking the 84-day space endurance record held by three U.S. astronauts.

Tass outlined an extensive work program for the two spacemen. It said that the cosmonauts would be studying the earth's surface, atmospheric phenomena and forecasting with a view to obtaining data in the interests of the national economy," weightlessness, outer space and medico-biological matters.

Israel Said to Secretly Arm Refrigerated Merchant Ships

LONDON, July 7 (AP).—Israel has secretly equipped merchant ships with guns and other special military equipment, it was reported here yesterday.

The existence of the fleet was reported by bankers close to the affairs of Maritime Fruit Carriers Co., a financially troubled Israeli-American shipping concern.

Confirmation was provided by Salen Reefer Services, a Swedish concern that until recently operated under charter most of Maritime Fruit's fleet of about 37 refrigerated (reefer) cargo ships.

Guns, Troops

Maritime Fruit officials in London, the company's current headquarters, were not available for comment.

Details of the reported armed fleet's size and capabilities were sketchy. Sources said some or all of the seven refrigerated cargo vessels Maritime Fruit owned under Israeli-flag registry —rather than under foreign registry, as with the company's other ships—were equipped with guns and extra accommodations suitable for carrying troops.

Special measures had been taken to strengthen parts of the ships' hulls and superstructures, the sources said. They added that the modifications went beyond those necessary to prevent hijacking attempts.

"I think you can consider them part of the reserve fleet," a banking source said.

The bankers said they have become familiar with the specifications of Maritime Fruit's reefer fleet in recent days because some of the ships were seized on behalf of creditors as a result of the shipping company's inability to meet some of its financial obligations.

Various Ports

They reported that three of the Israeli-flag reefers—the Lemoncore, Avacadocore and Bananacore —have been impounded in various ports on behalf of creditors affiliated with Bankers Trust Co. of New York.

Sources said the ships were probably built as standard reefers when Bankers Trust financed their construction, and the special equipment was added later when the ships visited Israeli ports. Israel is a major exporter of fruit requiring refrigerated transport.

The sources also said arming of the vessels is legal under Israeli maritime law, although deviation from their intended role as cargo ships could invalidate the insurance policies covering them.

A Salen Reefer Services official said the guns and other equipment the ships carried were added several years ago. He suggested that the military importance of these vessels to Israel may have diminished since that time.

He said, however, that the existence of the ships' military capabilities has been kept secret until now.

Israel has delayed action on a proposed 37-million bank guarantee for Maritime Fruit. A Finance Ministry spokesman said today that no decision had been made on the bank loan.

Oved Ben Ami, the leader of Maritime's negotiating team in Tel Aviv, refused comment on the reports of a clandestine reserve fleet.

He said most of the company's $135 million in debts were short-term loans and Maritime Fruit had no ready cash to make payment despite $360 million in assets.

"We are confident that if the government extends us the $7-million guarantee, we can find enough investors to meet the rest of our current payments and avoid the sale of the impounded ships," Mr. Ben Ami said.

Hussein Ends Khaled Talks Over Missiles

By Douglas Watson

AMMAN, July 7 (WP).—King Hussein returned Monday night from a two-day visit with King Khaled of Saudi Arabia that may have eased the way for Jordan's purchase of U.S. missiles.

Jordanian Information Minister Salah Abu Zeid said in an interview yesterday that King Hussein's Saudi visit was "really fruitful and successful."

Mr. Zeid said that financing of Jordan's planned purchase of a missile defense system was discussed by the two Kings and their advisers, including the two country's defense chiefs.

He stressed, however, that a decision on whether Jordan will buy U.S. Hawk missiles or Soviet SAM missiles has yet to be finally made. The choice is likely to be announced "in a matter of weeks," he said.

Jordan's planned purchase of a U.S.-made missile defense system fell through, at least temporarily this spring over the question of financing.

Saudi Arabia had pledged to pay for the missile system when it was first said to cost $350 million

Deal Collapsed

But when it became clear that the total cost—including installation, training and maintenance as well as the missile batteries themselves and the highly sophisticated controlling computer system—would be about $800 million, the deal collapsed, to the embarrassment of Jordan, the United States and Saudi Arabia.

King Hussein and his officials have consistently stressed their determination to obtain a missile defense system, something that the King has promised his military commanders.

They have said that though the Jordanian armed forces have relied on U.S. weapons to date Jordan would turn to Moscow for the SAM missiles if financing for the U.S. Hawks could not be arranged.

On the other hand, Jordan relies heavily on U.S. economic aid and may not want to jeopardize this aid by turning to the Russians for missiles.

This spring, a high Soviet military delegation paid an official visit to Jordan, the first of its kind. Then King Hussein made an extended visit to Russia.

Many observers believed that if Jordan were going to buy the Soviet missiles, the deal would have been consummated in Moscow, but there were no such announcements.

Instead, immediately upon his departure from the Soviet Union, Hussein went to Saudi Arabia to meet with King Khaled.

Arafat Moving His Army HQ To Beirut Site

NICOSIA, July 7 (AP).—Yassir Arafat today ordered that the headquarters of his Palestine Liberation Army be moved from Damascus to Beirut, the Moslem-controlled Beirut radio reported.

The decision followed a report by Wafa, the Palestinian news agency, that a number of officers and men of Mr. Arafat's army had been arrested by Syrian authorities.

The Beirut broadcast said that Mr. Arafat wanted to "bring closer together the army's staff command and the various active units, in view of existing serious circumstances facing the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian people."

The Palestine Liberation Army is the Palestinians' regular army. It operates under Mr. Arafat, but is independent of his guerrilla movement, the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Syria and the Palestinians broke their alliance last month when Syrian troops intervened in the Lebanese civil war on the side of rightist Christian militias. Mr. Arafat sided with the leftist Moslem coalition.

Annual Talks By Comecon Are Opened

May Seek to Curb Consumer Demand

BERLIN, July 7 (UPI).—The government head sof the nine members of the Soviet-led Comecon economic group met today to review the urgent question of how to curb rising consumer expectations, Western observers said.

The observers said that they believed the annual meeting in East Berlin would involve hard negotiations.

Comecon, the Eastern European equivalent of the European Economic Community, is faced with the problem of a period of austerity after a spending spree at the beginning of the 1970s, the observers said.

Romania, in particular, fears that Soviet trade centralization will infringe on its sovereignty, they said. Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, which have also been faced with recent raw material and oil price increases by the Soviet Union, wish to avoid a heavy dependence on goods from Russia.

Financial Difficulties

Several of the smaller Comecon states may ask for short-term credits to help them overcome financial difficulties caused by the price increases, the observers said.

The East German News agency ADN reported that the conference would coordinate the countries' five-year economic plans. For the first time, Comecon members' plans coincide.

Delegations from Laos, Vietnam, Angola and Yugoslavia were also attending the three-day meeting of the nine members—the Soviet Union, East Germany, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Szechoslovakia, outer Mongolia and Cuba.

Another issue expected to arise is so-called enterprise-to-enterprise trading, under which each Comecon member must exchange goods through state agencies, rateher than through individual factories. But the Soviet Union rejects any such attempts at decentralisation as a threat to its dominance, the observers said.

ADN said tehat the conference would discuss "further important questions of development and cooperation" such a joint metallurgy plan and a gas pipeline plan in western Siberia.

French Admiral Fired in Dispute On Defense Policy

PARIS, July 7 (Reuters).—The government today dismissed Rear-Adm. Antoine Sanguinetti from the navy for publicly challenging French defense policy.

The forced retirement of Adm. Sanguinetti, 59, brother of the prominent Gaullist politician, Alexandre Sanguinetti, was ordered by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing at a Cabinet meeting. The admiral was also removed from the active and reserve officer lists.

"Everyone is free to criticize national defense policy, but it is not possible for a general officer to launch a campaign against it," the President said.

Adm. Sanguinetti wrote a series of articles for the newspaper Le Monde attacking Mr. Giscard d'Estaing for moving away from the late Gen. Charles de Gaulle's defense policy.

The admiral charged that the President was quietly abandoning the traditional policy of independence, giving less priority to France's nuclear strike force and moving back toward military cooperation with NATO.

Argentine Aide in Zurich

ZURICH, July (UPI).—Argentine Economics Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz arrived here today at the start of credit-seeking and investment-promotion trip to Europe.



United Press International.

General view of opening session of Comecon conference yesterday in East Berlin center.

In Wake of Hijack Rescue Saga

Details of Terror Network Revealed in Paris

(Continued from Page 1)

raeli attack, had been arrested in Paris last June as he was trying to break into an apartment rented by Michel Moukarbal, a Lebanese already in a French jail for terrorist activity. Two days later, on June 27, Moukarbal led two French police inspectors to a Left Bank apartment where all three were gunned down by "Carlos," also known as Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, who escaped.

The French expelled Boese to West Germany where he was released. He was expelled even though papers linking him to Carlos and linking both to a bazoka attack at Orly Airport in January, 1975, had been found in Moukarbal's apartment. The terrorists fired at an El Al plane, missed it and hit a Yugoslav plane.

6 Gang Members

Both Carlos and Boese were linked to the West German Baader-Meinhof gang and to Palestinian groups. Six members of the Baader gang were among the terrorists in West German jails that Boese was trying to trade for the Airbus passengers last week.

Officials here are clearly distressed that they let Carlos escape when they cornered him last June. They point out that the two slain police inspectors, and a third who was wounded, were among the best on the staff of the Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire (DST). But the officials say that the inspectors thought Carlos was another small fry. Had they known he was the chief of the gang, they say, they would have arrived with their revolvers drawn.

The escape of Carlos has had its effect on police tactics here, the officials say. If French police have become a little trigger-happy—two weeks ago they gunned down the wrong man in the wrong apartment just outside Paris—it is because they have overreacted to Carlos.

But the shooting of the innocent man illustrated the new French anti-terrorist tactics: They do not intend to capture terrorists alive if they can help it. A high French official commented privately, "Carlos would certainly be a hard man to capture alive." The difficulty with taking terrorists alive, he said, was that it put the lives of innocent persons in danger if another terrorist act is committed to free them. Yet it seems clear that the French acted too precipitously in releasing Boese to avoid terrorist retaliation.

Yutaka Affair

The French lack of enthusiasm for jailing terrorists dates from the Yutaka affair of July, 1974. Furuya Yutaka, a Japanese, was arrested by French customs police at Orly Airport in July, 1974, as he arrived from Beirut with four different passports. He was identified as a key member of the Japanese Red Army, which had been collaborating with Palestinian terrorists.

Two months later, a Red Army contingent captured the French Embassy in The Hague, taking five prisoners, including the ambassador. A negotiation began between the terrorists and the French and Dutch governments that still has the French angry. The French flew Yutaka to The Hague to trade against the diplomats, but they also flew up an anti-terrorist brigade to try to gun down the terrorists. "The Dutch refused us permission to even disembark our men from the plane," an official remarked. Yutaka and his accomplices escaped.

The French believe that Dutch laxity is one of the reasons that they say Amsterdam has now replaced Paris as the key point of heroin processing for drugs destined for the United States. The officials say that Franco-American cooperation over the last few years has succeeded in eliminating the reprocessing laboratories from France, but that they simply have emigrated to the Netherlands.

Went to Algeria

Although Carlos has disappeared since his attack on an OPEC ministers meeting in Vienna in December, 1975, he still is thought to be directing terrorist activities. There have been reports of him in Algeria and Libya. Carlos and five members of his gang flew to Algeria following the OPEC attack. The French never sought the extradition of Carlos from Algeria.

Two weeks ago, the French news magazine Le Point published a long article on a mysterious French resident of Egyptian origin named Henri Curiel, who was identified as the principal liaison figure among the different terrorist groups operating here. Mr. Curiel denied the accusations, but French authorities substantiated the Le Point article.

According to Le Point, Mr. Curiel has established a network linked to at least 20 different terrorist organizations that provides the funds for much of their activity. The network has been linked to Carlos, the article said, through names found at the apartments linked to the Carlos group.

What no one yet has been able to discover, the article said, is where the funds come from.

U.K. Liberals Elect Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

perhaps the party should not fight in every district during elections. Instead, it could throw its weight here and there behind Labor or Conservative candidates with good Liberal principles.

Separate Identity

This, some party members fear, might threaten the Liberal party's separate identity. It could dwindle to insignificance in Parliament if its loyal voters lost enthusiasm.

But Mr. Steel considers that the party will get nowhere by pretending to be a "shadow third government" with a detailed policy on every issue of the day.

That is the role of the main opposition Conservative party, he maintains. "We are nowhere near that position yet. Our task is a different one: To spell out a clear vision of the society we want to achieve."

Mr. Steel is described by an old school friend as "a shy man, rather austere, with a deep passion for human rights."

Pretoria Plans 'White by Night' Project for City

PRETORIA, July 7 (AP).—White authorities are planning to expand two of the riot-torn black townships near Pretoria in a multimillion-dollar project to clear the capital of blacks at night.

Under the plan, Pretoria will be "white by night" by 1983, when huge new hostels will have been completed for 26,000 black workers at Mabopane and Mamelodi townships.

C. H. Kotze, chief director of the Central Bantu (African) Affairs Administration Board, said today that construction would begin in April of next year.

The aim of the project is to provide accommodations in hostels for all black workers who are not involved in "service industries" such as hotels, hospitals, old-age homes, apartment buildings and others using black workers at night.

South Africa's black townships serve as "dormitories" for blacks working in neighboring white areas but many blacks, including domestic servants, currently live in Pretoria in compounds, usually attached to white homes.

Argentina Gets New Police Chief

BUENOS AIRES, July 7 (AP).—Argentina's military government yesterday named Gen. Edmundo Ojeda to head the federal police —five days after a terrorist bomb killed 18 and injured 66 in a police dining hall.

He replaces Gen. Arturo Corbetta, who fired the police superintendent and the metropolitan security chief and offered to resign after the blast in the police building.

Both Gen. Ojeda and Gen. Corbetta are considered moderates. Gen. Corbetta had been named federal police chief to replace Gen. Cesario Cardozo, killed June 18 by a bomb.

Romanian Aide in Bonn

BONN, July 7 (UPI).—Romanian Foreign Minister George Macovescu arrived in the West German capital today for talks aimed at improving industrial cooperation.

EEC Offers Plan To Cut Surplus Of Milk Powder

LUXEMBOURG, July 7 (AP).—The European Economic Community's Executive Commission today presented a three-point plan designed to reduce a 1.3-million-ton skimmed-milk powder stock.

The plan was introduced in the European Parliament by agriculture Commissioner Pierre Lardinois. He noted that it was a difficult time to introduce such measures with the drought threatening a substantial part of farmers' earnings.

The measures consist of the award of a premium for non-de'ivery of milk, the abolition of all national measures to boost milk production and the co-responsibility for dairy farmers, who would be forced to feed part of their production to their animals.

The plan spans over a three-year period beginning in 1977. According to commission experts, if the measures are approved by the Nine's agriculture ministers, they could eliminate 1.25 million dairy cows in one year.

More Currency Found in Ireland

DUBLIN, July 7 (AP).—Detectives yesterday found $900,000 worth of French francs, believed to be part of the loot from a $3.6-million currency robbery at London Heathrow Airport last week.

The money was discovered in a suitcase in a room at a hotel 25 yards from Dublin's well-guarded parliament building.

The police found $1.44 million, also believed part of the loot, in weekend searches in Ireland. Several persons have been arrested. In Zurich, the police yesterday discovered $953,600 of the currency in a bank safe following the arrest of suspect Stephen Raymond.

Two Young Men Die In N. Ireland's Strife

BELFAST, July 7 (UPI).—The police in Northern Ireland today revealed the deaths of two young men, both apparent victims of communal violence.

Gerald Gardner, 27, died today following a shooting incident three weeks ago in Craigavon, 30 miles north of Belfast. The body of Vincent Heatherington, 21, was found in West Belfast yesterday. His hands were bound, he was blindfolded and had been shot once through the head. Mr. Heatherington was recently acquitted of murdering two policemen.

The Provisional IRA said today Mr. Heatherington had been executed for "treachery and complicity with British forces."

News Analysis

OAU Seems Unable to Curb Conflicts Among Africa States

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, July 7 (WP).—The Israeli raid on Uganda's Entebbe Airport highlights again the extreme vulnerability of African nations to outside interference.

In terms of defending themselves, African states seem as helpless today as they were 12 years ago when U.S. planes and Belgian paratroopers were used to rescue the white hostages of leftist Congolese rebels holding out in Stanleyville (now Kisangani) against the central government of Zaire.

This lesson seems particularly relevant in east Africa, where conflicts between neighboring states are reaching the explosive point all the way from the Sudan in the north to Mozambique in the far south.

While Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is striving to keep the Soviet Union and Cuba out of the affairs of Africa, events are moving toward a widening opportunity for foreign involvement throughout black Africa and particularly in southern and east Africa.

The Organization of African Unity, meanwhile, the continent's only bulwark against outside interference, seems to be crumbling under the weight of the very intra-African conflicts that are increasingly drawing the big powers, Cuba and the Arabs into the affairs of fragile black African states.

The current conflict-ridden status of the continent was clearly illustrated at the African summit conference that ended Monday in Mauritius. There, a parade of aggrieved states called upon the body to stand up for its principles and take action to enforce them.

Ethiopia, Algeria, Uganda, the Sudan and Mozambique all made anguished appeals for help against one or another form of foreign aggression—Israel, the white minority regime in Rhodesia but also neighboring Arab and even black African states. The list of their complaints revealed the problems besetting the organization and individual African states.

Ethiopia sought a firm stand by the body against the threat of Somali "expansionism" into the neighboring French Territory of the Afars and the Issas; Algeria sought similar action against Morocco and Mauritania, which have already partitioned by force the Western Sahara.

President Gaafar Numeiri of the Sudan appealed to the African organisation to do something about neighboring Libya's alleged role in an attempted coup against him last week. Gen. Numeiri said that the plot involved the invasion of his country by a Libyan-trained "mercenary army."

Assistance Requested

Uganda, meanwhile, sought support from Africa against Israel and its raid on the airport at Entebbe to free civilian hostages being held by pro-Palestinian hijackers, and Mozambique pressed again for financial assistance to relieve its economic suffering stemming from the measures it has taken to back the nationalist struggle in white-ruled Rhodesia.

But the African organization found itself powerless to take more than a symbolic stand or to give more than token support to the various parties seeking moral and political assistance.

Uganda got a pro forma condemnation of Israel from the body; Algeria, the promise of a special summit meeting; Ethiopia, a toothless resolution and the promise of a round-table discussion of its problem; Gen. Numeiri, a polite hearing, and Mozambique, the offer of stepped up financial aid, most of which has come so far from non-African Western states.

The warning of the organization's secretary-general, William Eteki, that the body is in danger of becoming a "paper tiger" seemed appropriate.

More Explicit

Ethiopia's chief of state, Brig. Gen. Teferi Bante, was even more explicit about the dangerous trend of events in Africa.

"Interference by imperialists, neo-imperialists and expansionists in the internal affairs of Ethiopia and those of other African countries must be looked at in their true perspective. They are no less than a series of calculated probes to locate points of easy entry for their designs on Africa.

"These attempts must be condemned and Africa should serve notice to these imperialists that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each and every African state is inviolable as its independence is indivisible."

Terms like "neo-imperialists" and "expansionists" are new to the African political lexicon and are thinly veiled euphemisms for fellow Arab and African members of the African organisation rather than for the usually berated Western powers.

After a year of foreign involvement and rivalry centered on Angola, the center of destabilising conflicts on the continent seems to be moving to east Africa except for the sputtering war over the Western Sahara.

Uganda and Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia and Sudan and Libya are all at growing odds with each other because of either territorial disputes, ideological rivalries or personal animosities between their chiefs of state.

The volatile policies, provocative statements and military muscle-flexing of Ugandan President Idi Amin have become a chief cause of the instability and tension in east African politics. Long engaged in a personal duel with Tanzania's Julius Nyerere, Marshal Amin has now succeeded in also infuriating Kenyan leader Jomo Kenyatta by reviving in late February claims to Kenyan territory. (He had previously talked about establishing by force a land corridor through Tanzania to the Indian Ocean.

Until recently on good terms, the two leaders are now hardly speaking to each other following scores of border incidents and the apparent mistreatment of each other's nationals.

Following Marshal Amin's renewal of Uganda's land claim to parts of Kenya, Kenyans worked themselves into a war frenzy holding anti-Ugandan rallies throughout the country.

Another main cause of tension in east Africa is the uncertain fate of the tiny French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, which is due to become independent early next year and which both Ethiopia and Somalia regard as vital to their national interest.

Ethiopia has been warning the African organization for six months of impending war over the Horn of Africa and most recently has begun building up forces near the border with the French territory to match similar action by Somalia.

The Libyan-Sudanese conflict is deeply involved in Arab politics and centers on Libya's ambitious leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, who has personal quarrels with both Gen. Numeiri and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who are close allies.

All these conflicts in east Africa are separate in their origin but a war between Uganda and Kenya could easily trigger the involvement of other states, namely Tanzania, Somalia and Ethiopia.

None of these conflicts would seem so threatening if not for the arms buildup under way in all the countries concerned.

The Soviet Union is the principal backer and military provider in Uganda, Somalia and increasingly, in Libya, while the United States has armed Ethiopia, Great Britain has armed Kenya and various Western powers now stand behind Gen. Numeiri in Sudan.

Whether the OAU can mediate and appease these disputes remains to be seen but the prospects in the wake of Angola and the Western Sahara do not look good.

Fires Rage In Parched Belgian Area

From Wire Dispatches

BRUSSELS, July 7.—More than 2,000 hectares of forests have been wiped out by fires in 10 days of heat that has transformed every wood of Belgium into a tinder box.

A new fire today forced railroad authorities to close the line to West Germany for several hours, causing additional headaches for the holiday-burdened European railroad systems.

The fire center is the southern Belgian province of Luxembourg close to the West German border. Hundreds of firefighters, many of whom have not had a full night's sleep in two weeks, are struggling around the clock to prevent the blaze from spreading. The worst hit areas are located around Virton, Tintange and Neufchâteau.

In some others parts of Europe drought conditions eased a bit.

A strong thunderstorm hit Rome just before dawn, and a heavy cloud cover was reported over most of the parched northern areas of Italy for the first time since the beginning of Europe's worst drought in generations. But the Italian weather service said even if rain came it would provide only temporary relief.

In Luxembourg, a torrential downpour during a three-hour thunderstorm brought the country its first rain in three months early today.

A weather service spokesman said the rainfall averaged six liters a square meter, three times the ordinary daily average for July.

Dutch Army units pumped water from canals to stricken farmlands, but agriculture experts said the aid meant "less than a drop on a hot stone."

Fruit and flower bulb crops in the Netherlands were seriously affected, and transport rates on the Rhine were up threefold with the level of Europe's busiest river at its lowest this century and still falling.

Hungary's Ministry of Agriculture and national fire department today banned the burning of stubble fields or weeds and any kind of fire-making within 200 meters of woods or standing crops.

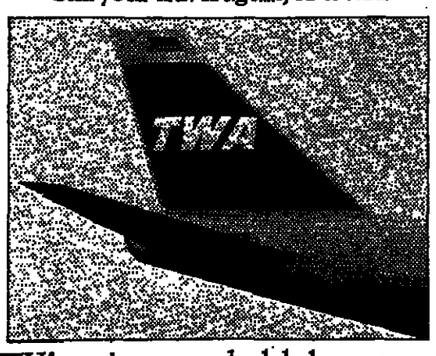
In recents days, fires have damaged forests and fields at a time when harvesting is under way over 1.7 million hectares. Adding to firefighter's problems has been the shortage of water in many areas, due to the fall in water levels of rivers, including the Danube, Hungary's main water source.

Hail in Algeria

ALGIERS, July 7 (Reuters).—A freak hail storm battered towns in northeast Algeria killing 60 people injured and a trail of wreckage, Algeria's APS news agency said today.

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Reagan Assumes Demeanor Of a Nominee in TV Speech

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, July 7 (WP).—Ronald Reagan turned to an old formula and a new approach last night in a 30-minute nationally televised speech intended both as an inspirational "presidential" message and a warning against the perils of electing Jimmy Carter.

Mr. Reagan credits a similar TV speech he gave March 31 with keeping him in the Republican presidential race at a time when his campaign seemed out of funds and nearly out of hope. Yesterday's speech, in which Mr. Reagan called for the creation of "a new coalition," also relied on the patriotic and anti-inflation themes of the earlier address.

Unlike the March speech, however, he made no mention whatever of President Ford.

The earlier speech had drawn sharp differences with the foreign policy of Mr. Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Last night Mr. Reagan appeared to be speaking as if he were already the presidential nominee and explaining the meaning of freedom to a Fourth of July celebration.

Trust Defined

"I'm not asking you to help me because I say, 'Trust me, don't ask questions, and everything will be fine,'" Mr. Reagan said. "I ask you to trust yourselves—trust your own heads [and] hearts. Trust your own knowledge of what's happening in America and your hopes for the future."

Mr. Reagan's speech celebrated the achievements of the original colonists and the U.S. prisoners of war in Vietnam. It ended with a quotation from the late Pope Pius XII: "The American people have a genius for great and unselfish deeds. Into the hands of America God has placed the destiny of an afflicted mankind."

This quotation and other passages appeared to be aimed at a segment of the "new coalition" Mr. Reagan hopes to create in the fall—the normally Democratic, working-class, "ethnic" voters in the cities who crossed over in significant numbers to vote for Richard Nixon against George McGovern in 1972.

In one appeal to these voters Mr. Reagan attacked "reverse discrimination" he said is imposed by government "affirmative action" programs.

"Goals and timetables are in reality a bureaucratic order for a quota system," Mr. Reagan said, adding that these quotas have discriminated against Americans of Polish, Czechoslovak and Italian ancestry as well as Jews.

He also took somewhat general aim against Mr. Carter, without mentioning his name. His theme was that Mr. Carter would be the captive of the Democratic party and its big-spending policies.

Carter Given Endorsement By Governors

HERSHEY, Pa., July 7 (WP).—Democratic state governors dispelled their previously expressed doubts and gave their former colleague, Jimmy Carter, their endorsement for president yesterday.

The former Georgia governor arrived here for a peace-making breakfast with the Democrats attending the National Governors Conference.

He said he was "very grateful" for the resolution, pledging "our support and united effort" for Mr. Carter's election. It was described as a "unanimous" endorsement of the man who appears certain of nomination at the Democratic National Convention next week.

But one of the 30 Democrats here, Louisiana Gov. Edwin Edwards, stayed away from the breakfast because "my one objection would be meaningless."

Gov. Edwards is supporting California Gov. Edmund Brown jr., a Carter rival in the primaries and one of the six Democratic governors who skipped this meeting.

Mr. Carter won the backing of his previously skeptical colleagues without compromising on his differences with them on *welfare reform and federal revenue sharing.*

Gradual Take-Over

At a news conference, Mr. Carter reiterated his belief that there could be only a gradual federal take-over of the state share of welfare costs, rather than the complete federalization of welfare that most governors favor. He also repeated his previous arguments for eliminating states from the revenue-sharing program and giving all of the aid directly to local governments.

Both are bitter pills for many of the Democrats, but Mr. Carter said they "very graciously" did not raise the issues at the breakfast.

According to all participants, the governors did not ask Mr. Carter any questions.

Their reward was a pledge from Mr. Carter to "re-establish a partnership that recognizes the independence of the states and the role of the governors in shaping major legislation, the federal budget, rules and regulations before the final decision is made."

Glenn, Mondale on Agenda

PLAINS, Ga., July 7 (AP).—Mr. Carter plans to discuss the vice-presidency tomorrow with Sens. Walter Mondale of Minnesota and John Glenn of Ohio, his press secretary said today.

Mr. Carter said yesterday that he would meet with Sen. Mondale this week. He has previously discussed the vice-presidency with Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine.



AT IT AGAIN—Bulls chasing bull-running fans yesterday, the opening of annual festival in Pamplona—famous for bullfighting, bull-running, singing, dancing and drinking. Three persons were injured yesterday by the bulls.

Data Gathered for Campaign Use

Republican Team Delves Into Carter's Past

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, July 7 (WP).—On Sept. 19, 1973, three weeks before his resignation, Vice-President Spiro Agnew received a call from the governor of Georgia, Jimmy Carter.

As Mr. Carter recounted it at a news conference the next day, "I told him that I hoped that he would remain in office. I hoped he would not resign under pressure. And I told him there were a lot of Democratic governors and a lot of citizens in the state and in the nation that I thought would be disappointed if he resigned at this time. And he thanked me for my comments."

When reporters expressed surprise at Mr. Carter's comments, he said he had become a friend of Agnew when the latter took *over federal-state liaison for the Nixon administration*, adding, "as a matter of fact, he and I have been very close."

Every Scrap

That footnote to history is one of the little nuggets turned up by a squad of young men and women, working in the Republican National Committee offices, who are probably the world's leading experts on the history of Mr. Carter.

Since late April, when the likelihood of Mr. Carter's winning the Democratic presidential nomination became clear, 25-year-old Don Dancer and 26-year-old Mike Poling and half a dozen associates have been collecting every scrap of information they can find about James Earl Carter jr.

Mr. Dancer, the deputy director of research at the national committee, and Mr. Poling, the head of the Carter task force, emphasize they have used no gumshoe methods or "dirty tricks" to track Mr. Carter.

"All we've tried to do is assemble as complete information on Carter as we could from the available public records," Mr. Dancer said last week.

Many Faces

That search has netted a mass of data, trivial and significant, collected on filing cards, spools of microfilm and in filing cases. News stories, speeches, official records—anything that would shed light on Mr. Carter is there.

Very little of what has been learned has yet been made public. The research division has distributed to Republican party leaders only two mimeographed publications, totaling five pages. One is a series of quotations designed to show "Jimmy Carter's many faces on right-to-work," the issue of union shop contracts.

The other, called "Carter Contradictions," lists some conflicting statements on the subjects of busing, capital punishment, defense, drugs, government, religion, revenue-sharing and zero-base budgeting. As the research team processes the data now on hand, they are finding many "intriguing things," as Mr. Poling put it, about the probable Democratic nominee.

"People really know very little about him," Mr. Dancer said. "Even the voters who backed him this year did so without knowing much about him. We figure our job is to put together a picture of Jimmy Carter as he really is, and then if they still want to vote for him in the fall, that's up to them."

Mr. Dancer and Mr. Poling are under wraps as far as publicizing what they know. They confirmed the Carter-Agnew anecdote only when a reporter said that he knew it had been discussed at a recent session in Washington with Republican congressional candidates. Those who attended that campaign school were told that "lots more" such stories were in the files.

Basic Publications

For now, the research team is busy cataloging the information it has collected and producing some basic publications that will be available to the Republican *nominee* and his campaign spokesmen.

"There will be a Carter 'quote book,' containing pertinent comments on every issue, a summary of Mr. Carter's career in public office, special studies of the controversial reorganization plan that he put through as governor, and there may be a "psychological profile," indicating how Mr. Carter responds to certain kinds of political challenges.

Such research is a traditional part of every political campaign, but the Republican National Committee has added a special fillip this year.

In addition to hiring people to tape-record all of Mr. Carter's campaign speeches since April, the Republicans have had a crew at many of Mr. Carter's campaign stops since the Pennsylvania primary, filming his speeches for the files.

"There's some reason to think the only way to beat Jimmy Carter is to run him against himself," Mr. Dancer said.

Ford Vetoes Public Jobs Bill As Ineffective and Too Costly

By Don Irwin

WASHINGTON, July 7—Chiding Congress for "enacting empty promises and giveaway programs," President Ford vetoed yesterday a $3.95-billion public works employment bill its sponsors said could create 325,000 new jobs.

The measure was a scaled-down version of a $6.1-billion bill that Mr. Ford vetoed in February. He gave substantially the same reasons both times.

"Bad policy is bad policy whether the inflation price is $4 billion or $6 billion," the Republican President said in a message to the Democratic-controlled Congress.

Mr. Ford, whose bid for the Republican presidential nomination faces a stiff challenge from conservative Ronald Reagan, followed a sternly conservative line in the message. He found the bill ineffective in concept, inflationary in impact and excessively costly in its effect on the federal budget.

Contest Seen

The veto message seemed sure to generate a tight contest when motions to override the veto are submitted in Congress after it returns on July 19 from its holiday recess.

Because the 328-83 vote by which the House of Representatives passed the bill was 54 votes above the two-thirds required to override a veto, the prospective battleground will be the Senate, where the measure passed, 70-25. With full Senate attendance, the administration would need 34 votes to sustain Mr. Ford's veto. It mustered 35 votes for his veto in February, and the White House is sure to mount a major effort to repeat the performance.

In his message, Mr. Ford said that administration economists estimated the vetoed bill would "create at most 160,000 jobs" over a period of "several years"—fewer than half the number its sponsors claim it would and only 5 per cent of the 2.5 million jobs that he said administration policies are designed to create in 1976.

'Wrong Time'

Mr. Ford also said that the bill's full impact would not be felt until late 1977, which he called "precisely the wrong time" because it will be "when the economy is already far into the recovery."

The bill would be inflationary, Mr. Ford said, because it would add $1.5 billion to the federal deficit in 1977 alone.

Mr. Ford conceded there was a need for action to assist areas suffering from "exceptionally high rates of unemployment." He urged Congress to enact an administration bill that would provide $780 million for block grants to local areas with unemployment rates in excess of 8 per cent.

© Los Angeles Times

FBI Director Denies Linking U.S. Indian Group to Violence

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, July 7 (AP).—The FBI had no proof that the American Indian Movement planned to kill the governor of South Dakota and it never called AIM a subversive group, FBI Director Clarence Kelley testified today.

"The American Indian Movement has fine goals and has many fine people," Mr. Kelley said.

The FBI director, testifying in the murder trial of two AIM members, said there was no evidence to support the memo issued to other government agencies before the trial's 10-day recess on June 25.

That memo listed 10 possible acts of violence, including blowing up the state capitol at Pierre and assassinating Gov. Richard Kneip during the week of July 1-5.

Defense lawyer William Kunstler asked if the FBI had "one shred of proof that these things were going to occur."

"I know of none," Mr. Kelley replied. "We're in the business, the profession, the occupation, of preventing violence."

The memo said that the information comes "from a source with insufficient contact made to determine reliability, but in a position to have information."

Mr. Kelley said he did not know how a Washington newspaper got a copy of the memo. "I do not know that it was released or by whom," he said.

The FBI chief was the first of several prominent persons expected to testify in the trial of the men charged with slayings last year of two FBI agents on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota. Actor Marlon Brando, an Indian rights advocate, is also expected to appear.

Cointelpro Testimony

Earlier, Mr. Kelley testified that the FBI counterintelligence program—Cointelpro—against domestic dissidents has been discontinued and no other program has replaced it. He said that it was started in the late 1950s and was discontinued later. He did not give an exact date.

The FBI has said that the two agents killed on the reservation near Oglala, S.D., were ambushed. The defense has sought to show that the FBI was responsible for the climate in which the slayings occurred.

Robert Robideau, 29, of Portland, Ore., and Darelle Butler, 34, of Rogue River, Ore., are charged with killing agents Jack Coler and Ronald Williams, both 23, on June 26, 1975. The FBI agents were on the reservation to serve arrest warrants.

West Point Opens Doors To Women

WEST POINT, N.Y., July 7 (AP).—The first women breached the male domain of the Military Academy here today, entering a world of calesthenics, marches and courses in warfare.

By day's end, 118 women among 1,475 cadets were expected to have gone through the matriculation process.

West Point surrendered its all-male tradition to an act of Congress, which last year ordered the sexual integration of the service academies. West Point's compliance follows the Air Force Academy by a week and the Naval Academy by a day.

Ford Leads Welcome at White House

Queen Elizabeth Begins Washington Visit

WASHINGTON, July 7 (UPI).—President Ford and hundreds of guests waving small British flags welcomed Queen Elizabeth II to the White House today at the start of her two-day visit to the U.S. capital.

The Queen, her husband, Prince Philip, and the royal party arrived at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., after a brief flight from Philadelphia aboard the Queen's jet. The Queen arrived in Philadelphia yesterday to begin her six-day Bicentennial visit to the United States.

The White House scheduled a number of activities for the royal couple today and tomorrow, including a visit to Arlington National Cemetery, the Lincoln Memorial and an elaborate state dinner at the White House.

The Queen told the President at the arrival ceremony on the White House lawn that "the British and American people are as close today as two peoples ever have been.

"We see you as our strong and trusted friend. And we believe that you, in turn, will find us as ready as ever to bear our full share in defending the values in which we both believe."

President Ford told the Queen, "The wounds of our parting in 1775 healed long ago."

The President described her visit as "a happy occasion to reaffirm this friendship, peace, democracy and well-being of our people."

Mr. Ford said that after the American revolutionary war the people looked to "our British heritage for guidance" and that through the years the nations had "maintained a deep and abiding commitment to their mutual values."

He said that the two countries had fought side by side and continued to work together for "the extension of the blessings of liberty to all humanity."

Mr. Ford said that "something wonderful happened to America over the last weekend" when the nation's 200th birthday was celebrated.

"We had a marvelous reaffirmation of the American spirit," he said.

Preparing Menu

The White House chef, Henry Haller, meanwhile, was putting the last touches on the state dinner, which was to include lobsters glazed and decked with black truffles, stuffed saddles of veal, rice croquettes and fluted bombs of peach ice cream and brandy.

As usual when the menu for a state dinner is being planned, the State Department informed the chef of any foods the guests of honor do not eat. In this case, raw fish was the only restriction.

"That's not much of a problem for the Queen here, of course," Mr. Haller said, "but I guess it is when she visits the Japanese or the Eskimos. With Prince Philip, it's no problem at all. He's an old navy man and eats everything. But I guess these people who go to such dinners all the time learn to eat a lot of things they don't like."

Japanese Arrest Airline Official in Lockheed Case

TOKYO, July 7 (AP).—Prosecutors investigating alleged Lockheed payoffs in Japan today arrested a director of All Nippon Airways, bringing to eight the number charged in connection with the case.

Koichi Fujiwara, 48 an ANA director and chief of the management and control section, was arrested by the Tokyo district public prosecutor's office on charges of violating the foreign exchange control law.

Mr. Fujiwara is accused of receiving about $400,000 from J. W. Clutter, former president of the Tokyo-based Lockheed Aircraft Asia Ltd., around April, 1974, as a rebate for ANA's purchase of Lockheed's TriStar Airbuses.

Arrested earlier were three ANA executives, two executives of Marubeni Corp., once Lockheed's agent in Japan, and two members of the so-called "Kodama family." Yoshio Kodama, a powerful political figure, is alleged to have received more than $7 million from the US aircraft company to influence sales of its aircraft.

Paris Papers, Unions Reach Printing Accord

PARIS, July 7 (Reuters).—Paris newspaper owners and printers' unions today settled their dispute over technical modernization, which has kept the press industry here in turmoil for more than a year.

An agreement was reached between members of the Paris Press Association, the Communist-led Syndicat du Livre printers' union grouping and four Paris printing plants. The International Herald Tribune is a member of the press association.

The agreement will enable newspapers to go ahead with plans for replacing antiquated printing systems with modern photocomposition and computer type-setting methods.

Although the text of the accord was not immediately released, the print union said it would be implemented over a three-year period without any job losses.

The popular newspaper Parisien Libéré, which became the symbol of the bitter confrontation between management and unions over the issue, did not sign the agreement.

The Parisien Libéré dispute, which paralyzed the French press eight times in the last 15 months, saw print union members go on strike and barricade themselves in the newspaper's printing plant in March last year after the proprietor announced he intended to cut the number of editions and lay off 400 people. The shop is still occupied, but the paper is now printed by nonunion personnel outside Paris.

8 Die in Ethiopia Clash

ADDIS ABABA, July 7 (AP).—A peasant militia unit has killed eight persons accused of "counter-revolutionary activities" in a shootout with former landowners in southern Ethiopia, the military government's official news agency reported yesterday.

Longest SALT Meeting

GENEVA, July 7 (UPI).—The United States and the Soviet Union today held their longest meeting at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks amid reports that Washington plans new proposals aimed at getting an agreement before the year's end.

A U.S. Patrol in W. Germany Mistakes Boy Scouts for 'Foes'

DARMSTADT, West Germany, July 7 (UPI).—The lieutenant second in command of the U.S. Army infantrymen who attacked a U.S. Boy Scout bivouac says that his outfit mistook the sleeping boys for "aggressors" because the other side in the war games had used such "dirty tricks" as employing agents with long hair and beards.

"The special forces had been playing some dirty tricks on us," 1st Lt. Charles Fowler, 25, said yesterday.

"They even had a woman who was going to the gasthauses [taverns] where the troops were going for a break and she'd say, 'Why don't you come on over to my house,' and the troops would say, 'That sounds like a good idea,' and they go out and four special forces guys would jump them and drag them off," Lt. Fowler said.

The officer said that in the monthlong "Alpine Friendship" exercise involving units from eight nations, his Company B had been assigned to find and capture or destroy "aggressor" special forces units, "similar to what the U.S. Army did in Vietnam."

Long-Range Patrols

Lt. Fowler's men operated long-range patrols in the Bavarian mountains around the Chiemsee, searching for "aggressor" special forces men in towns, farms and woods.

On the night of May 7, a helicopter pilot reported seeing fires he thought might have been built to guide an "aggressor" helicopter sent in to extract agents.

In fact, the fires had been built by U.S. Boy Scout Troop 21 of Munich. The scoutmaster, Air Force M. Sgt. Larry Groth, had taken his two dozen boys out for a weekend of camping.

Lt. Fowler said that five of his men crawled close to the bivouac for a look.

"We saw civilian tents and heard English being spoken," he said. "We were not exactly sure what they were. At first, we thought they were a camp of Gypsies, by the way the tents were set up.

Guerrilla Base

"But then our special forces adviser came up, took a long look and said he was sure this was a guerrilla base camp," Lt. Fowler explained. "We brought in our reserve unit and assaulted the area after we fired a star cluster."

Troop 2.. had gone to bed and most members were asleep when that star cluster exploded, a helicopter swept in low and armed men burst out of the woods.

"When we entered the camp and saw all the screaming Boy Scouts, we knew someone had blundered.' Lt. Fowler said in a later explanatory letter to Stars and Stripes, the newspaper for U.S. servicemen.

"As soon as we got three stens into the area, we called it off, and sat around with egg on our faces," the lieutenant added. "Of course, we apologized, but I still think it was a thrill for the scouts. They came out and talked to the troops and looked at the weapons."

The incident came to light only after Sgt. Groth wrote a letter about it to Stars and Stripes a month ago.

N.Y. Hotel Suicide Kills 2d Man Below

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP).—A man yesterday jumped 22 floors from an East Side hotel and smashed through the roof of a passing auto, killing himself, and one of the passengers.

The police said William Friedland, 25, entered the Kenmore Hotel, went to the 22d floor and jumped from a window. He plunged into the roof of a car stopped at a red light, killing Frank Krevens, 57.

Marshall 'Comfortable' After Heart Attack

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall is expected to spend two to three weeks in Bethesda Naval Hospital recuperating from a heart attack that reportedly was mild.

Justice Marshall, 63, was "resting comfortably," a hospital official said. He was admitted Sunday.

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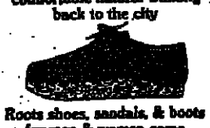


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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Thursday, July 8, 1976

Multinational Code

The free flow of capital investment across borders along with international trade in the three decades after World War II helped spark the most phenomenal growth that the world economy has ever recorded.

The developing countries, breaking away from colonial rule, have often eyed foreign capital suspiciously. But within the developed world, where 80 per cent of the capital movement has occurred, the general presumption has been that incomes are increased all around by letting investment flow where returns are greatest.

This thesis now is coming under increasing challenge. Bribery and corruption across borders involving some of the world's best known multinational companies have begun to erode confidence in an open investment climate. Earlier, pressure for investment controls had been stimulated by fears, now shown to be exaggerated, of large direct investment by the new oil-rich countries.

Growing concerns about environmental safety, health and social policy have also led to closer scrutiny of the behavior of multinational enterprises. Incoming U.S. investment, once welcomed as the conveyor belt for high technology and rapid growth, is now sometimes seen as unwelcome competition, particularly during a recession. Foreign dominance of key industries, difficult to integrate into national plans, is increasingly feared. Conversely, trade unionists in the United States and Western Europe have begun to look upon the outflow of capital as the export of jobs.

The net effect has been growing support for the concept that governments should selectively encourage or restrict some kinds of outgoing investment and other kinds of incoming investment. There has been no structure of international rules and agreements for investment of the kind that for 30 years has safeguarded trade from a return to protectionism and "beggar-thy-neighbor" policies. No GATT for investment has existed because, until recently, the general commitment to free flow of capital has made it unnecessary.

An attempt to create such a structure—comprising reciprocal codes of behavior for companies and governments in an open system of capital flows—is now being undertaken by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development after an 18-month negotiation.

A compact agreed on recently by the foreign and financial ministers of some two dozen industrial countries lays down reasonable standards of business practice for companies voluntarily to follow. Governments, in return, have committed themselves to nondiscriminatory treatment of foreign-controlled enterprises and the use of international mechanisms to settle disputes.

The new system will not restore confidence overnight in the probity of the multinational giants nor easily revive the belief that their search for profit automatically advances the general welfare. But the reaffirmation by the industrial countries of their commitment to a liberal investment regime should reverse the recent double trend toward investment restrictions and a drying up of capital flows, a trend that has been threatening to undermine a vital element in world economic growth.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Olympics as Politics

Canada is sorely misguided in its 11th-hour attempt to impose its own one-China policy on the Olympic Games. Many countries over the years have attempted to use sports for political purposes, and these attempts are becoming increasingly dangerous to the whole idea of the Olympic Games. The issue here is a piece of folly totally and strangely uncharacteristic of the Canadians.

The Canadian government has agreed to recognize only one China—the People's Republic, on the mainland. Consequently Canada says that it will not let athletes from the other China, the island of Taiwan, enter the country to compete unless they promise not to use the name of their country, its flag or its anthem. The Canadians are evidently prepared to go a long way to placate their demanding new friends in Peking. The International Olympic Committee has altogether properly resisted this sorry effort. It has earned a gold medal for its defense of a sound principle.

The principle is that the host country cannot be permitted to inflict its own political interests on the games. No doubt an accommodation will be reached. It would be unthinkable at this point to abandon the games—which are to open in Montreal in 10 days. But the Canadians need to remember that Red China is not the only country that wants to use the Olympics for purposes having nothing to do with sports.

The Canadian government plaintively observes that the Republic of China marched under the designation "Taiwan" in the 1960 Olympics. Why not follow that precedent? The reason is simply that infringing the rule of political neutrality is getting rapidly more expensive. Canadians can point to many occasions in the past when other governments, including the United States, have violated that rule to score one advantage or another. True, but the threat to the integrity of the games is now reaching a point at which it imperils the whole splendid enterprise

A number of African countries want New Zealand excluded, because a New Zealand rugby team was recently in South Africa. The Arab countries are carrying forward their campaign to exclude Israel for as many international events as they can reach. At last winter's Olympic Games the Russians leaned on Austria to revoke the press credentials from Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty; the Canadians have rejected the Soviet attempt to do the same thing in Montreal. But if Canadian political interests are admissible against the Republic of China, why not other governments' political interests against other targets? Keep it in mind that the 1980 Olympics will be held in Moscow.

This kind of political meddling could easily be the ruin of the Olympics. The Davis Cup competition in tennis apparently collapsed last week under the burden of just such attempts by various countries to exploit it for diplomatic ends—politics, you might say, carried on by other means. If Canada persists in trying to force its own foreign policy on the Olympics, it will do damage to the Olympic principle that neither Canadians nor anyone else will easily remedy in the games to come.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Breshnev and the Open Society

At the Berlin conference, Breshnev called for a strengthening of international confidence, which he said demanded that the nations should get to know one another better. Few are likely to disagree with these aims. But when he asserts that the public in the "Socialist" countries is better in formed about life in the West than the working masses in the capitalist countries are about their East Europe brothers, this can only be described as another example of "Socialist truth." For it remains a fact that anyone in the West can freely obtain every kind of reading matter from the East, from the works of Lenin to the latest free propaganda effusions distributed by the Russians, not excluding papers such as Pravda or Neues Deutschland. By contrast, ordinary Soviet citizens have practically no legal opportunity to obtain non-Communist publications or books from the West and even the few Western newspapers that have recently begun to be available (under the counter) in tourist hotels in Moscow and Leningrad are only given to foreigners as a rule. The situation with respect to personal contacts is similar.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

Amin in Perspective

If we cannot get rid of him [Idi Amin], and find it difficult to forget or ignore him, we can at least try to put him in perspective. For in Africa and Asia and Latin America there are many Amins, men with incoherent political schemes who rule by terror. Some of them are more powerful and more dangerous than Gen. Amin, yet because they buy our goods, or sell us raw materials, or prop up sterling, we tend to pass over their misdemeanors in silence.

But even though there are other Amins, we should not fall into the opposite error of thinking that the Third World is run solely by men of the caliber of the Ugandan general. In many parts of the world, indeed in East Africa itself, there are men who have resisted the temptation to solve problems by the methods of Gen. Amin, and have dealt with their difficult colonial legacy in a fairer and more humane way. For every word of condemnation spoken against Uganda's curious tyrant, some word of commendation for those who cope more adequately with the problems of the post-colonial age would not come amiss.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

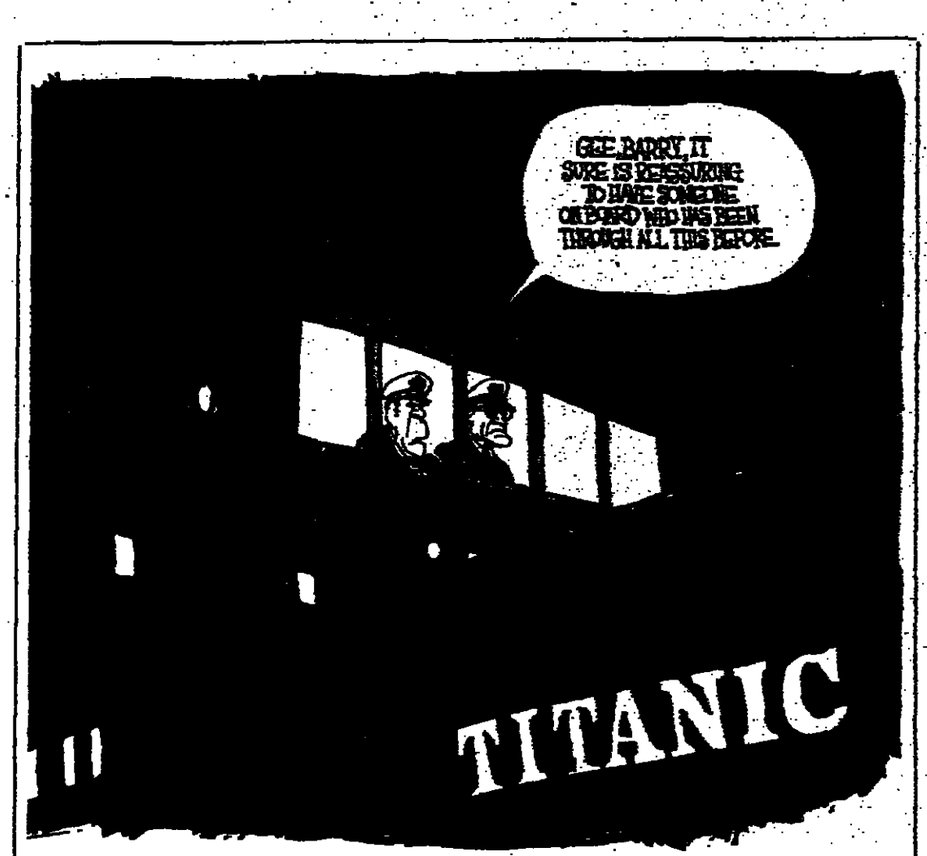
July 8, 1901

WASHINGTON—Great Britain has declined to accede to the request of the United States for the release of the Americans who are detained as prisoners of war. Lord Milner has announced that any person who serves with the Boer Army as a belligerent loses his nationality and this view is concurred in by the American administration who simply asked for the release as a matter of grace.

Fifty Years Ago

July 8, 1926

HUTCHINSON, Kan.—On the edge of a great wheat field stands a monument, erected recently by the schoolchildren of Reno County, to the memory of the late President Warren G. Harding. Recently 350 editors and other newspaper folk gathered from all over the United States and paid tribute to the small town newspaperman who rose to the highest job in the world, President of the United States.



MacNELLY. The Richmond Times Leader © 1976 Chicago Tribune.

A Clue From Outer Mongolia

By Victor Zorza

LONDON.—With the ink hardly dry on the declaration issued by the European Communist conference, the Kremlin is moving quickly to prepare the next round of the struggle. It is beginning to lay the groundwork for a world Communist conference which, it evidently believes, might be managed more easily than the European conference.

It is too often forgotten that the European conference was intended by the Kremlin only as a staging post on the way to the world Communist meeting. The Kremlin's purpose has been largely ignored even by the European Communist parties as they became preoccupied with the bitter debates about the European conference, but the Soviet Union has never lost sight of its objective. Moscow has not, of course, thought it wise to mention this lately, but its true intentions may be learned from of all places, Outer Mongolia, the Soviet Union's most subservient ally.

The Mongolian Communist party believes that a new world conference should be held in order to produce the very things that were denied to Moscow by the European conference—a "collective analysis" of the international situation and a "joint strategy" to be followed by all parties. In saying that it agrees with other "fraternal parties" which want such a conference, the Mongolian party is making it clear that the call comes, in effect, from Moscow. In disclosing the call barely two weeks before the Berlin conference, whose substance had by then been agreed, the Mongolians made it clear that the two are closely connected.

Reminder

The Mongolian reminder also helps to explain why the Kremlin was willing to make so many concessions to the European parties. If its real objective was a world conference, and if a European conference was a necessary prerequisite for it, then the concessions which the rest of the world saw as defeats for the Kremlin were merely tactical withdrawals. In keeping with Lenin's teaching, Brezhnev was taking one step back in order to make two steps forward.

The Kremlin wants a world conference because it could manipulate it more easily to achieve the Soviet objectives, such as the agreement on a "collective analysis" and a "joint strategy" demanded on its behalf by the Mongolians. Even if some major Communist parties—such as those of Italy and Japan, for instance—continue to hold out against it, the Kremlin could be sure that the overwhelming majority of parties would be on its side.

There are scores of comparatively small parties, mostly outside Europe, which remain under the Kremlin's thumb. They would certainly do the Kremlin's bidding at an international conference, as they did at the last such meeting in 1969, thus leaving the parties which might wish to defy Moscow in a position of apparent isolation.

At the 1969 conference the Kremlin used its arithmetical majority to drive the dissident parties into a corner. It drew up a joint declaration with which the dissidents had to associate themselves unless they wished to run the risk of splitting the Communist movement and of exposing themselves to the accusation that they had betrayed it. All they were able to do in the end was to register their objections on certain specific issues.

The Kremlin tried to follow the same tactics during the preparations for the Berlin conference, but the more important European parties demanded that all decisions must be reached by consensus. This gave each dissident party the right of veto before the document was drawn up. The dissidents did not want to be put in a position where they would be made to appear as black sheep who did not agree with the majority.

They were able to prevail during the preparations for the Berlin meeting, but they may find it more difficult to do so during the preparations for a world meeting. The French and Italian parties may argue that their votes are more important than, say, the votes of Outer Mongolia and El Salvador—whose Communist party has also called for a world conference. Or they may simply say, as they did during the preparations for the Berlin meeting, that they will not attend a conference where the cards are stacked against them.

Works Slowly

Indeed, as things stand now, so soon after the Berlin conference, a world conference may on the surface seem most unlikely. But the Kremlin works slowly, methodically, and it develops its campaigns stage by stage—as other Communist parties know only too well. It counts on changes in the international situation, and moves quickly to exploit them when they occur. Its most determined adversary in the preparations for the Berlin meeting was Marshal Tito. Yugoslavia without Tito might prove to be less of an obstacle. So might an Italian or French Communist party chastened by failure to make political progress at home.

What we have just seen, at the Berlin conference, is the end of the first stage of the Kremlin's original plan to hold a world Communist meeting, and the beginning of the second stage. It is not, as surface appearances may suggest, a decisive defeat for the Kremlin. After the invasion of Czechoslovakia in August, 1968, and the odium the Kremlin incurred among so many foreign parties, its plans for a world Communist meeting were almost unanimously regarded as unattainable, much as they are regarded today. Yet a world conference was held the next year. It could happen again, and the Kremlin certainly believes that it could regain in this way some degree of control over the world Communist movement.

Letters

Custer Glorified?

As an old friend of the United States may I say a few words about the celebration of the Little Bighorn anniversary and about the protest by a group of Sioux and Cheyenne Indians complaining about the lack of an Indian participation, the delay in erecting a monument also celebrating the epic fight of the last independent bands of Sioux and Cheyenne, and the fact that the awkward personality of George Custer is still celebrated by naming the spot and the nearby small National Park—Custer Forest.

There is no doubt that the open mentality of Montana's people will soon overcome the first point and, in a way, this has been done on the spot a few days ago.

The second claim, while important in itself, will probably be satisfied one day and I only hope not by an ugly modern monument, but by something very simple a few hundred yards away from the 7th Cavalry graves.

The third point is the most important: Since the first time I saw a map of the state of Montana I couldn't help being surprised to find the name of Custer so glorified.

No doubt Custer, the morning of June 25, 1876, was about to attack the Indian tepees the same way he did at Washita River in a previous campaign (by killing women and children). No doubt the majority of Americans disliked his way of fighting even at that time. No doubt the United States has many far better soldiers whose behavior in battle throughout two centuries of existence was far more dignified and worthy of remembrance.

Why not commemorate the battle grounds of the last Indian wars by a name like "Old Montana," thus embracing both the old inhabitants and the newcomers, the pioneer and the soldier, protecting them on the one hand, and the glorious Cheyenne and Sioux warriors defending their fabulous way of life on the other? Or simply adding the new name suggested?

Max MAGNAGHI.
Savigny, Switzerland.

A Hot Summer

Re the article (IHT, June 17) on "Britain Fears Hot Summer of Race Conflict," which stated that "several of the Asian families" (refugees from Malawi) were "temporarily" housed in "an expensive hotel at public expense," by the British government.

Sorry to detract from the sensationalism of your article, but it was the local authority (the Sussex council) that was responsible for housing these refugees in an expensive hotel, not the British government. There is a difference, and it is one that should be appreciated by Americans with their system of federal, state, and county government.

J.L. CAMPBELL.
Isle of Canna, Scotland.

Looking to Senate

Carter and His Partner

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Almost everybody in this town is now trying to figure out what makes Jimmy Carter tick, and they are watching his choice of a vice-presidential partner for the answer. Maybe his choice of a running mate, they think, will tell them more about his character than all his moral lectures of the past year.

He has said all the traditional things: He will choose the vice-presidential candidate best qualified to be president if by the accident of his life, he falters. Meanwhile, Mr. Carter adds, he would want his vice-president to play a major role "in the field of domestic and foreign affairs."

Of course, we have heard all this before. Franklin Roosevelt promised power to his first vice-president, John Nance Garner, and then dumped him. Mr. Roosevelt gave Vice-President Henry Wallace power, and when Wallace tried to use it, Roosevelt took it away, and finally tossed him to the historians.

Denied Power

Harry Truman under Roosevelt; Alben Barkley as vice-president under Truman; Nixon under Eisenhower; Lyndon Johnson under Kennedy; Hubert Humphrey under Johnson; Spiro Agnew and Gerald Ford under Nixon, and finally Rockefeller under Ford—all were promised and finally denied power.

So when Mr. Carter has Ed Muskie down to his village in Georgia, and plans to talk to all the other potential vice-presidential candidates before he goes to Madison Square Garden for the nominating convention, even his closest advisers wonder what's going on.

Is he looking for somebody who could help him win the election or someone who would be the best deputy president? The reporters ask this question in Plains, but Mr. Carter does not answer. He is the "new man" in presidential politics but on these questions he seems to be playing the old game.

He is looking to the Senate for a running mate, and Sens. Muskie, 62, and Walter Mondale, 48, probably have the best presidential credentials, but they are independent characters. Mr. Muskie has some advantages. He has the respect of the Senate, and he is a Roman Catholic, but he has a temper, and he was a losing candidate before.

Can't Forgive

Mr. Mondale also has the respect of the Senate and, being younger, he is part of the coming age, but in some ways he is more of a problem for Mr. Carter. He has taken a very liberal position on busing, and on other issues he is to the left of Carter. Besides, Mondale pulled out of the presidential race, explaining that the prize wasn't worth the struggle, and this is precisely the sort of excuse Carter cannot understand or forgive.

John Glenn of Ohio, Frank Church of Idaho, Adlai Stevenson of Illinois, among others, seem less controversial and more "comfortable" to Carter's advisers, and they will all be going down to Plains in Georgia before Mr. Carter goes to New York to announce his decision.

Mr. Carter's decisions about the vice-presidency are very complicated. He not only has to decide on somebody who will preside over the Senate but also what kind of team he will put together on Capitol Hill. It will not only be a vice-president but a Democratic leader of the Senate—either Robert Byrd of West Virginia or Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota as Senate majority leader, succeeding Mike Mansfield of Montana. At the same time, the leadership of the House of Representatives will be changed with Tip O'Neill of Massachusetts succeeding Carl Albert of Oklahoma as speaker.

Thus, the whole power structure of Washington is changing. The Democrats have a 2-to-1 advantage in both the House and the Senate, and Mr. Carter has to decide how to deal with the shifting power not only in the convention in New York but in the Congress and the other power centers of the Democratic party.

Mr. Carter is well aware of these conflicts. In this period between the end of the primaries and the nominating convention he has been trying to make peace with the labor unions, the liberals and the opposition religious leaders. But in the end he is going to have to make his appeal to public opinion.

Meetings

He has scheduled a series of meetings in New York this coming weekend with all potential vice-presidential candidates, as well as with all the people who have opposed him in the past, and he has clearly determined to go into his nomination with a united party. But his decision about the vice-presidency will be critical to the success of this operation.

If he chooses Henry Jackson of Washington, for example, or any of the other extremists in his party, he is obviously going to be in trouble. Not only in his own party, but the country and the world are watching what Mr. Carter will do with his control of the Democratic party, since *the interesting thing about this* is that even the Democratic leaders don't really know what Mr. Carter will do with his new powers and responsibilities.

Care and Handling of Bullies

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON.—Israel has given the Western world remedial instruction in how to deal with bullies. The Canadian government, as though to the manner born, has been acting the bully.

Israel responded with lethal boldness to the kidnapping of Jews by Palestinian terrorists. By killing the terrorists in the sanctuary provided by Uganda's President Idi Amin, Israel demonstrated that there are no safe havens for terrorists.

Communist China, a good customer for Canadian wheat, did not want Canada even to admit athletes from Taiwan. The government of Prime Minister Trudeau has met Peking halfway. Canada, which is the "host country" for the Olympics, has suddenly decided that Taiwan's athletes will not be allowed to compete under the name "Republic of China," and will not be allowed to fly their national flag or play their national anthem. When Canada was vying with Los Angeles for possession of the 1976 Olympics, Canada promised that it would obey Olympic rules, which forbid such political discrimination. Canada was asked, and gave specific assurances, about accepting the Republic of China, the name recognized by the International Olympic Committee.

Not a Satirist

Uganda's Amin having taken no trouble to conceal the fact (indeed, having been clever to the point of precocity at advertising the fact), it is no secret that he is not a statesman of advanced design. And it is unlikely that he has a capacity for mordant satire. So although he is a large man with a large sense of mirth, it is unlikely that he was joshing when he said, plaintively, of the Israeli rescue attack on his airport: "I did all I could to help Israel, and Israel replied by doing me harm."

Actually Amin may have pioneered a new dimension in lawlessness by casting Uganda, a sovereign state, in the role of collaborator in, and perhaps instigator of, an act of international terrorism. According to the freed hostages, Amin embraced the leader of the hijacking gang; some terrorists were waiting to join the hijackers in Uganda; Amin's soldiers helped the terrorists guard the hostages, and even gave the terrorists weapons.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has weighed in with one of his predictably "even-handed" homilies deploring terrorism and those who resist it. He criticizes Israel for violating Uganda's sovereignty. It is, perhaps, too much to hope that Amin will take the matter to the UN but anything that hastens the decomposition of the UN is welcome, and the same is true of the Olympics. The Olympics are to sport what the UN is to government: a parody and, increasingly, a plaything of the world's lopsided majority of dictatorships.

Trudeau's Trademark

The Canadian government, having shown its mettle by dealing sternly with Taiwan's 51 athletes, offered as an "explanation" the fact that Canada recognizes Communist China. Such comportment is becoming Trudeau's trademark. He chose to visit Cuba during Cuba's expedition to Angola, and missed no chance to abase himself before Castro, praising the dictator for his "intense rapport with the Cuban people."

The IOC has protested Canada's decision. But it hastened to add that, although it deplores the injection of politics into the Olympics, it will not contemplate withdrawing its sanction of the Montreal Games. That would be a jerk on the leash that Canada would understand.

In response to Canada's decision, the U.S. Olympic Committee made simpering sounds, threatening to withdraw from the Games if the IOC withdrew its sanction of the Games. But the IOC is sure that it has never "even suggested privately it would take such action."

Edit the List

In 1980 the "host country" will be the Soviet Union, which undoubtedly will edit the list of competitors. Will it ban Israel? Will it invite the Palestine Liberation Organization to send a team? Will this draw more unhappy words from the United States? Such words were the only U.S. response when the IOC, at Moscow's behest, banned Radio Free Europe from covering the Winter Olympics in February.

Speaking to his nation about the Nazis, Churchill growled: "What kind of people do they think we are?" It is easy to imagine what kind of people the Peking government thinks the Ottawa politicians are.

Israelis may be the only people in the West who still understand that it is dangerous to be hated but doubly dangerous to be despised. If Israel's policy of prizing self-respect is contagious, people who say that the West will preserve Israel may have things backwards.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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Commission Paritaire No 34.231

U.S. Court Upholds FDA Ban On Artificial Color Red No. 2

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—A U.S. Court of Appeals yesterday upheld the federal ban on Red No. 2 dye, which until last year was the nation's most widely used artificial coloring for foods, drugs and cosmetics.

The three-judge panel upheld a U.S. district court decision of Feb. 6 that allowed the Food and Drug Administration to ban the coloring.

Dye manufacturers argued that industry should be allowed to continue using Red No. 2 until safety questions had been resolved. They said that the dye could not legally be taken off the market until shown to be unsafe.

Justice Department attorney Charles McConahie, representing the FDA, argued, however, that the ban imposed in February was legal and proper to protect public health because industry had not proven the dye safe.

There was no immediate comment from dye manufacturers.

The controversy over Red No. 2, which has been going on for 20 years, heated up again last year when an FDA scientist reported that rats fed large amounts of the dye experienced a significant increase in cancerous tumors.

The FDA said that the scientist's findings suggested that Red No. 2 might be a weak cancer-causing agent.

Positive Proof

"But the real reason for banning Red No. 2 was that there was insufficient evidence to definitely prove its safety," an FDA spokesman said. "The law requires positive proof of safety and that was lacking."

Mr. McConahie told the appeals court that the artificial color was used in hundreds of products. Because it is not identified on labels, it is difficult for consumers to avoid its dye, he added.

Before the ban, Red No. 2 was used in products ranging from strawberry soda to vitamin pill coatings. Last year, 1.3 million pounds of the dye were certified in the United States.

The industry has been prevented since Feb. 12 from putting Red No. 2 into new products. The FDA did not order recall of products that contain the dye already on the shelves, a move criticized by some consumer groups.

The appeal was made by the Certified Color Manufacturers Association of Washington; Warner-Jenkinson Co. of St Louis, and H. Kohnstamm & Co. of New York, both dye manufacturers, and by Monarch Nugrape Co. of Doraville, Ga., a soft-drink concentrate manufacturer.

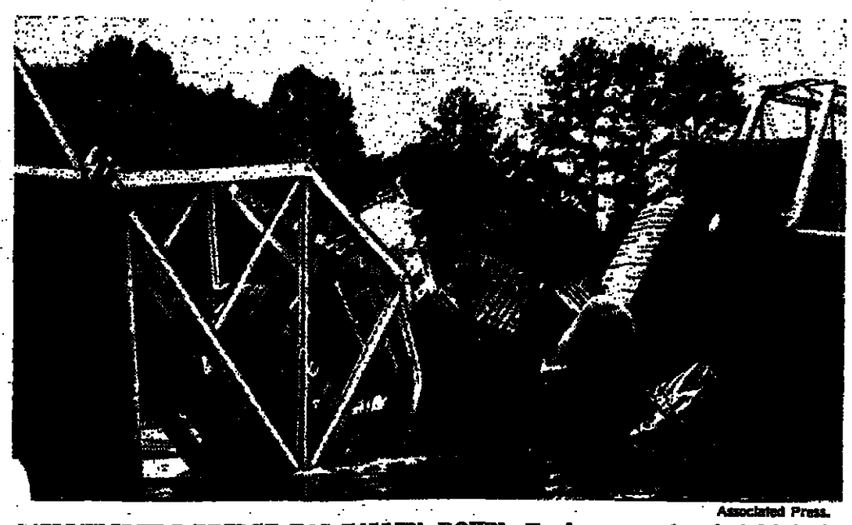
5,000 Were Buried After Slides in Indonesia Area

JAKARTA, July 7 (AP).—More than 5,000 villagers were buried by landslides triggered by an earthquake 11 days ago in the remote Indonesian province of Irian Jaya on the island of New Guinea, the Interior Department said today.

The slides covered 28,800 hectares and buried parts of 10 villages in the district of Oksibil, Kurima, Naika, Elpotek, all in the Baliem Valley, and in the district of Bimei, a spokesman said. The area, which has a population of about 16,000, is one of thick jungle and hills and is difficult to reach.

The spokesman said that 349 persons were reported killed when the earthquake occurred June 26, with a magnitude of 7.2 on the Richter Scale. Aftershocks were felt in the stricken areas for more than a week.

A spokesman for the Irian Jaya office in Jakarta also gave a landslide toll of 5,000 and said that it was based on a village-by-village count supplied by a district chief in Jaya Wijaya, one of the stricken areas.



Associated Press.

CHILDERSBURG BRIDGE HAS FALLEN DOWN—Twelve cars of a freight train fell into the Coosa River near Childersburg, Ala., when part of the bridge gave way. Nearby vacationers were evacuated when butane was thought to be leaking.

Whoever Wins Election

Kissinger Urges Consensus In Forming Foreign Policy

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, July 6 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger appealed today for "a new nonpartisan consensus in foreign policy," no matter who wins the presidential election.

"This election, whatever its outcome," Mr. Kissinger said, "should be remembered as the time when the American people rediscovered their unity in formulation and execution of foreign policy."

In part, Mr. Kissinger was making a nonhostile response to the initial, overall foreign policy speech by Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter on June 23, before the Foreign Policy Association in New York. The secretary today addressed a counterpart of that group, the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations and the Mid-American Committee, in Chicago.

Lone Ranger Policy

Mr. Kissinger took the high road, rhetorically, in reacting to some of Mr. Carter's views, omitting any direct reference to the personal jibes which the former Georgia governor took at Mr. Kissinger when he criticized "secretive 'Lone Ranger' foreign policy—a one-man policy of international adventure."

Instead of replying in a personal vein, Mr. Kissinger replied broadly to Mr. Carter's call for "a new architectural effort, with creative initiative," to overcome "a strong sense that this country is drifting and must have new leadership and new direction."

"Our national objectives and ideals," Mr. Kissinger said, "if they are well conceived, cannot change every four years, or with every new administration. . . ."

"Whether we call it 'structure' or 'architecture,'" Mr. Kissinger said, "whether the process which produces policy is solitary or done by committee, the nation will have to continue to engage itself in managing the transition from the postwar international order based primarily on defense against aggression "to a new international system which adds to security the needs of economic cooperation and political consensus on a global scale."

For Morality

Mr. Kissinger's theme today was an elaboration of some of the long-term U.S. objectives he dealt with in a major speech in London on June 25, which was prepared before Mr. Carter spoke two days earlier. But in his London speech, and again today, Mr. Kissinger sought to head off the Democratic presidential challenger from preempting the argument for morality in foreign policy and pinioning the Ford administration in a position of insensitivity.

"In today's world of complexity," Mr. Kissinger said in Chicago, "we need more than ever a moral compass to steer by. . ."

". . . It is time," he said, "to put an end to our domestic divisions. . . We have consumed too much of our substance in domestic strife; we run the risk that in pursuit of such self-absorption we will lower our sights. . . The truly creative actions do not grow out of fine calculations of expediency and technical analysis. They require a vision which draws men to far horizons."

Mr. Kissinger had some words too for President Ford's challenger on the Republican right-wing, Ronald Reagan, without directly naming him.

Strongest Nation

"Today we are told," Mr. Kissinger said, "that we have let our military position slip to the point that we are second rate, that we are being pushed around and that our government is resigned to seeking the best available terms.

"That also is not true and the American people know it. They know we remain far and away the strongest nation in the world."

". . . The United States has faced challenge before. No other people could have celebrated its birthday so joyfully or with such optimism about its future," he said.

Quoting the late Sir Winston Churchill, Mr. Kissinger said that he epitomized the requisite "blend of optimism and humanity" that America now needs, saying: "'What is the use of living, if it be not to strive for noble causes and to make this muddled world a better place for those who will live in it after we are gone?...'"

(From yesterday's late editions.)

Norway Trawler Nets Submarine In Barents Sea

OSLO, July 7 (AP).—The Norwegian fishing trawler Sjoevik bagged a submarine last week while operating in the Barents Sea north of Murmansk, Norwegian television reported yesterday.

The report said that the trawl tightened and the Sjoevik was pulled aftward for about a mile. When the catch surfaced, it turned out to be a submarine without registration marks, whose rudder had been caught by the trawler wire.

In order to avoid being pulled into Soviet waters, the trawler let the engines run forward.

The submarine crew worked for more than an hour cutting the wire and the crew on the Sjoevik said it photographed the ship.

After cutting the wire, the submarine submerged without communication with the trawler. The Sjoevik is expected to arrive in a Norwegian port within a few days and the pictures will be sent to naval experts, the report said.

Prosecution Asks Long Sentences At Getty Trial

LAGONEGRO, Italy, July 7 (UPI).—The prosecution yesterday requested a 23-year prison term for the alleged leader of nine men charged with the 1973 kidnapping of J. Paul Getty 3d, grandson of the late U.S. billionaire.

Prosecutor Ciro Raiola, in a 3 1/2-hour summation at the end of the 55-day trial, demanded the 23-year sentence and a 2 million lire ($2,400) fine for Girolamo (Don Momo) Piromalli, alleged boss of the kidnapping gang.

He sought a 21-year term and a similar fine for Saverio Mammoliti, the gang's reputed No. 2 man, who is still at large.

The nine are accused of kidnapping Mr. Getty in Rome July 10, 1973, cutting off his right ear and mailing it to a newspaper to press ransom demands. Mr. Getty, then 17, was released five months later near this southern Italy city after the family paid 1.7 billion lire, then worth $2.9 million.

Most of the defendants were arrested early in 1974 after police said they found some of them in possession of ransom banknotes.

Journalists, Printers Start Italian Strike

ROME, July 7 (UPI).—Italian journalists and printers began a 24-hour strike today to protest the closing of several newspapers and staff cuts in others.

The walkout was designed to prevent publication of newspapers tomorrow and radio and television newscasts. The journalists and printers said they were protesting what they called an attempt to concentrate control of the news media in a few hands.

Tube Mishap Kills 2

LONDON, July 7 (Reuters).—An engineer and guard were killed today when their Underground train collided with a group of empty cars.

First Communist to Head Italian Chamber

Ingrao Brings Varied Interests to New Post

By Christina Lord

ROME, July 7 (NYT).—After Pietro Ingrao gave his first speech as president of the Italian Chamber of Deputies Monday night, a Christian Democratic deputy commented: "There was a lot of Ingrao in it—the masses, the regions that must participate in the government of the nation. They really are the burning issues in Parliament."

Other colleagues familiar with Mr. Ingrao recognized that the speech touched on some of the broad issues of Italian life that are closest to him. At 61, he is the first Communist to be elected to so high a parliamentary post. He is a specialist in parliamentary and constitutional affairs and has made something of a name for himself as a dedicated student of social institutions.

It seems an unlikely set of interests for someone who, as a young man, worked on the screenplay for one of Luchino Visconti's first films, "Ossessione" (1941). Mr. Ingrao and the director met while Mr. Ingrao was a student at the University of Rome and involved in the experimental center for cinema.

Fled Arrest

In 1943 it was Mr. Visconti who warned Mr. Ingrao, already active in the then-illegal Communist party, of his imminent arrest by the Fascist regime and helped him flee. The two remained fast friends, and the director, also a Communist, was a frequent guest at the Ingrao home until his death in the spring.

Mr. Ingrao was born in Lenola, a small town in Latina province, south of Rome, on March 30, 1915. Active in the anti-Fascist student movement in Rome, he joined the Communist party in 1940 and soon had to take refuge in the rugged mountains of Calabria, in southern Italy, to avoid arrest.

After the fall of the Fascist regime in the spring of 1943, he worked in Milan for the clandestine Communist newspaper L'Unità for several months. The occupation of northern Italy by the Germans after Italy's armistice with the Allies in September 1943 forced him underground again. He took part in the resistance in clandestine party activity until after the war, when he could return to journalism.

In 1947, Mr. Ingrao, having earned respect as one of the party's most promising intellectuals, was named editor of L'Unità, a job he held for 10 years.

Togliatti Disciple

During this period he became increasingly involved in party activities. He has been a member of Parliament since 1948.

A disciple of Palmiro Togliatti, one of the party's founders and its leader until his death, Mr. Ingrao was named to the party secretariat in 1956 and made responsible for the press and propaganda department. He is also on the 34-member executive committee.

In his political line, he has emphasized the importance of mass participation, rather than negotiation among top political leaders, as the means to bring about socialism. His concern with social institutions has led him to take a special interest in local government and Parliament as instruments of social change.

He was elected to head the Communist group in the Chamber of Deputies in 1968.

He was instrumental in the creation of Italy's regions, which became functioning administrative entities with the elections of 1970. Last year he was named to head the party's center of studies for state reform, one of whose tasks is to examine an overhauling of the Concordat between the Vatican and the Italian state.

Ford Lifts Ban on School Events For Father-Son, Mother-Daughter

WASHINGTON, July 7 (IHT).—At the orders of a "really quite irritated" President Ford, the secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, David Mathews, today suspended a ruling banning father-son and mother-daughter events in public schools.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said Mr. Ford vowed to ask Congress to act, if necessary, to insure that such "traditional American activities as father-and-son and mother-and-daughter school events can continue."

HEW's Office of Civil Rights ruled in a Scottsdale, Ariz., case recently that such public school-sponsored events violated sex-discrimination laws.

"When he read it in the morning newspapers, the President was really quite irritated," Mr. Nessen said at a news briefing.

Before the President acted, a HEW spokesman said the ruling would also bar Parents-Teacher Association sponsorship of father-son and mother-daughter events if school facilities were used.

The Office of Civil Rights had responded to an inquiry from Scottsdale public schools, which have sponsored father-son banquets and mother-daughter teas for several years.

"We were confused so we asked for a clarification," said William Randall, superintendent of the 28,000-student Scottsdale public school system.

Father-son and mother-daughter events "are an important part of our community life," Mr. Randall said.

In reaching its decision, the Office of Civil Rights acted under Title IX of the 1972 education amendments, which bars discrimination on the basis of sex in any educational institution receiving federal funds. Guidelines for enforcing the amendments were approved by President Ford last summer.

'Legend' of Gen. Mohammed Encouraged by Lagos Regime

By John Darnton

LAGOS, July 7 (NYT).—Gen. Murtala Ramat Mohammed has been dead for nearly five months, but his portrait still hangs in most government offices.

"Why *should* we take it down?" asked a 25-year-old filing clerk in the offices for the police and immigration department. "That's what the people who killed him wanted."

The former head of state, gunned down in a coup attempt Feb. 13, is being eulogized and canonized more than any other leader in Nigerian history.

Boulevards are being named after him, plays are being written about him and musicians are composing songs to him. His face can be seen on the streets of Lagos a dozen times a day, on T-shirts worn by teen-agers under the motto: "Our Great Hero."



UPI

Gen. Mohammed

'Reawakening' Heralded

Although he headed the military government for only 201 days, his achievements—purging the civil service, publicizing corruption and taking steps toward a return to civilian rule in 1979—are summoned up by intellectuals as a "reawakening" of the national spirit.

"Murtala is Nigeria's Kennedy," said a Nigerian businessman.

Dispassionate observers are apt to point out that this is the first opportunity Nigerians had to mourn a slain leader with the blessings of the government. The nation's previous leaders who died in office were killed during successful coups.

There is little question that the new government, through its control of television, broadcasting and newspapers, is encouraging the Mohammed "legend." But it is growing so great, some feel, that it has begun to overshadow the like-minded but less charismatic leadership of his successor, Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo.

The legend depicts Gen. Mohammed as a nationalist who stood up to the Western powers by backing the non-Western side in Angola, a disciplinarian, who was bringing a semblance of order to the national life and as a "man of the people" who cared about the common folk.

Newspaper columnists have fashioned a new word in the Nigerian political vocabulary—"Ramatism," after the general's middle name. As a political philosophy, it is difficult to define since the head of state left behind no body of political writing. But its attributes, the columnists agree, are "dynamism," "purposeful action," nationalism and pan-Africanism.

Charles Panzéra, French Baritone, Is Dead at 80

PARIS, July 7 (IHT).—Charles Panzéra, 80, a French baritone noted particularly for his performances of German lieder and French art songs, died here yesterday.

Mr. Panzéra made numerous recordings, of which the best known was perhaps one of Schumann's "Dichterliebe" made with Alfred Cortot as pianist. He was a leading interpreter of the songs of Fauré, Dupart and other French composers, and the first performer of works by Milhaud, Honegger and Dutilleux, among others. In opera, he made his Opéra-Comique debut in "Werther" and was the first to perform the role of Pelléas in Debussy's opera in Amsterdam. He was the author of works on singing and interpretation. He had taught at the Paris Conservatoire (where he obtained a first prize in 1919) and at the Juilliard School in New York in 1953-54, and had recently been invited to conduct master classes at Bennington College in Vermont.

Pierre-Marie de Contenson

VATICAN CITY, July 7 (UPI).—The Rev. Pierre-Marie de Contenson, 57, secretary of the Vatican commission for religious relations with the Jews, died today after a heart attack, Vatican radio said. Father de Contenson was born in France and became a Dominican priest in 1950.

Francis Rouge

PARIS, July 7 (Reuters).—Francis Rouge, 54, chairman of the executive board of the French car firm Peugeot, died here on Sunday after a long illness, company officials said today.

Report Suggests U.S. Coordinate Food Aid Policy

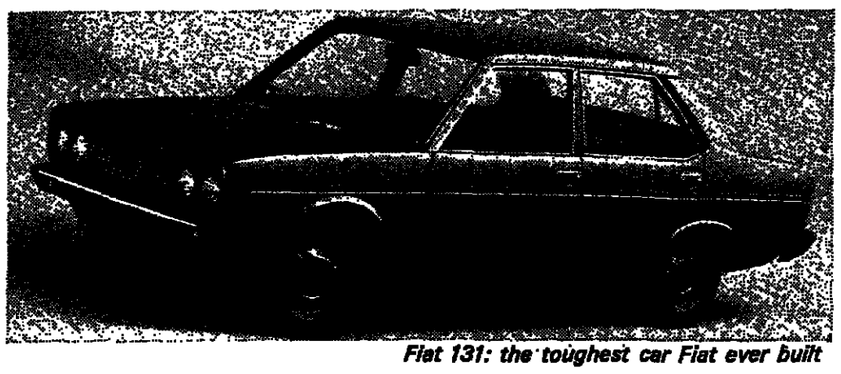
WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—One agency should direct the $3-billion-a-year fight by the United States against world hunger, suggested yesterday a Senate study. It found that more than a score of agencies now set U.S. food policy in an uncoordinated fashion.

None of these agencies has final authority to supervise the U.S. role in the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, the Republican minority staff of the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs reported.

Duplication of effort is also a major problem on the international level, according to the study, which identified 89 intergovernmental groups involved in food, agricultural or nutritional issues.

Sen. Charles Percy of Illinois, the committee's ranking Republican, said spending U.S. resources "in a haphazard and uncoordinated way [may] contribute more to the growth of an international bureaucracy than to the elimination of world hunger."

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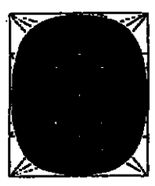
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The Pipeline Women: Big Money, Hard Job

By Patricia L. Raymer

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (NYT).—"Yesterday I was at a filling station and this woman ran screaming from her car. Dyed blond hair, diamonds dripping from her fingers, she starts shouting at me, calling me a *slut*, telling me that I slept with her husband all day long in the cab of the truck. I just ignored her, pretended I didn't even hear. I'm just tired of the verbal abuse."

Pat Schnabel is 27, and she's a construction worker. For the past 16 months she has worked in Alaska as a crane operator helping build the oil pipeline now under construction across the state. During the next year she expects to earn more than $56,000 working 12-hour days and seven-day weeks, and somehow, when she thinks about the money, the verbal abuse just doesn't seem so bad.

Miss Schnabel looks tough. Her scraggly, brown, shoulder-length hair hangs limply. Her jeans are baggy, her construction boots coated with mud, her blue work-shirt hangs loosely, denying any defined shape beneath it. While Miss Schnabel's appearance seems, to lack arrangement, her "look" has been carefully conceived and calculated.

The Money

As she talks, her green eyes stare blankly into space. "I always wear jeans, three shirts, no make-up," she said. "I de-emphasize my *femininity*. I have to. The first three weeks on the job, every man I saw tried to gross me out. Dirty stories, snickers. Propositions. They totally resented me, they totally resent the thought of any woman making as much money as a man."

She admits that the only reason she is out there operating a crane in the mud, in the snow, in the rain, in subzero temperatures, is that the money is good. And there is no other job in the world that is going to give her that kind of money.

While no one is keeping track of the figures, oil pipeline officials estimate that women "man" about 10 per cent of the 30,000 jobs. Most of the women are in traditionally female occupations. They are employed as clerks or secretaries, as kitchen helpers, in the laundries. A smaller percentage works "on the line," driving trucks, operating cranes, working as security guards, drillers or riveters.

Like the men on the pipeline, the women are largely motivated by the money. But that's not all. While many first came to Alaska for the adventure, for money, to get away from bad personal situations back home, they now "escape" to the pipeline for the *same reasons*.

800 Miles

And talks with the women living in the camps along the pipeline that travels the 800 miles from Prudhoe Bay in the north to Valdez Terminal in the south show that the experiences are pretty much divided between those who work in traditionally female jobs and those who venture beyond.

The secretaries, the telephone operators, the kitchen workers who rarely leave their trailer-court-like camps from one day to the next, rarely speak of the verbal abuse women on the line suffer. The women who remain in traditional jobs, more often than not, talk of the "royal treatment" they received from the men, and bask in the attention showered upon them as females.

Most pipeline workers work 82-hour weeks for up to nine straight weeks, then take one or two weeks off. Those who work inside the camps, particularly those in the Arctic north where temperatures may dip to 50-below, may not venture out of doors for weeks on end. Construction workers leave their camps each morning with their crew and the group is bused to that day's worksite. After 12 hours, the bus (generally wallpapered with Playboy centerfolds) comes rumbling back to take them back to the camps for the evening. Workers do not pay for room or board, nor for their flights back to Anchorage on their time off. So, if they're lucky and the Internal Revenue Service doesn't take too much in taxes, they can save a lot while working on the line.

Saved a Lot

Hilary Hilscher has saved a lot and thanks to the pipeline she is now settled cosily into the homesteader's log cabin she and her boyfriend, a construction foreman, bought in Fairbanks with their "oil money." Miss Hilscher, 27, is typical of many young people on the pipeline. Last fall she left an already well-paying professional job in Juneau where she served as deputy director of telecommunications in the governor's office.

Before that, she had worked in Washington as a staff assistant to Alaska's Sen. Ted Stevens. A journalism graduate from the University of Missouri, Miss Hilscher looked forward to a career in journalism until she was hit by "pipeline fever."

"I saw all my friends making these incredible sums of money, and I guess like the rest of the young people up here, I decided to get it while I could," Miss Hilscher said.

As she found out, the money's good, but it, along with the hassles a woman encounters, does strange things to your head, she said.

"After a while, your brain just begins to atrophy, especially if you're used to stimulating professional jobs," Miss Hilscher said.

'Real World'

The pipeline life bears "little resemblance to the real world." The hours, the surroundings, the living conditions are no less real than the money. As one woman pointed out, very few women stay "single" in the camps—"living together" is tacitly approved.

Some women link up with a man purely as a means of survival—if they are "taken," the other men won't hassle them as much.

As one woman puts it: "You're living in a space capsule. It's like being on the moon. You don't live in the camps, you just exist. The only thing that gives a sense of normalcy in your life is a relationship."

Often, the relationship lasts as long as the partners' stay at the camp, although several marriages have been made on the pipeline. And of course, more often than not, the men getting involved in camp relationships have women back home.

Each Group

In each group subjected to ridicule and abuse, there are always a few who manage to survive it all without the traditional scars. Mary Clove seems to be one of them.

Miss Clove, 24, has been a pipeline construction worker for two years. She is a University of Arizona medical student who decided to take a few years off between her studies and her internship. She combines all-American good looks with a rugged, outdoorsy appeal.

During the past two years she has worked as a truck driver, a driller, a riveter and has stocked tools on a truck. Now she is a "helper," brushing snow off the shoes the pipeline will rest on, giving others assistance when they need it. She is the only woman on a 30-man crew, and now that the men accept her, she has few problems.

"But," she noted, "it all depends upon the crew you're on, and your foreman. A lot of the foremen resent you, they just see you as a troublemaker, and they don't need any more problems. So they work you to death, give you more than you could possibly do in a day. They try to drive you out, they want to make life so miserable for you that you'll quit."

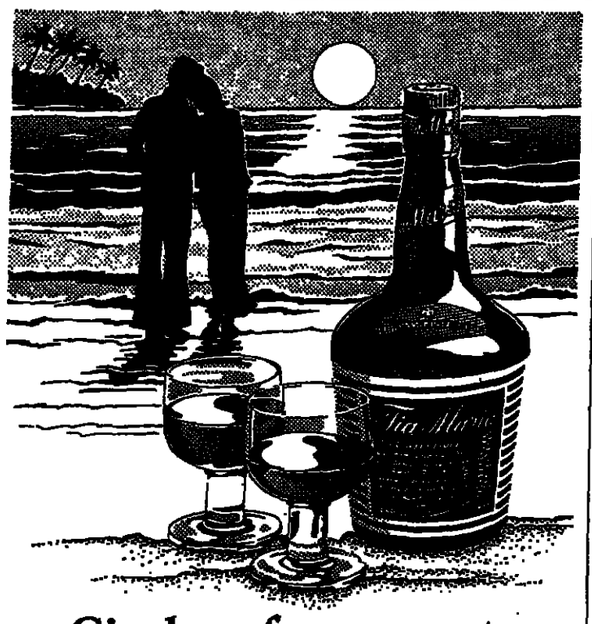


The New York Times.

Pipeline workers in Alaska: Susan Albena, Linda McWhorter, Ruth Perry, Trudy Carlson.

Americana in Heidelberg

"An American Primitive (John and Abigail)," a play by William Gibson ("The Miracle Worker," "Two for the Seesaw") based on the letters of John and Abigail Adams, will be given by the theater group The Companie, during July at the King's Hall of the Heidelberg Castle. The dramatization of the years 1773 to 1777, as seen through the letters, will be performed in English July 16-17, 23-24 and 30-31 at 8:30 p.m.



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LONDON

Nureyev on Last Lap of Marathon

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, July 7 (IHT).—This week Rudolf Nureyev entered the last lap of his remarkable marathon at the London Coliseum. True to his own repeated statements about thriving on work, he seems fresher and more relaxed now than when he began.

Freed from the responsibilities of producing "The Sleeping Beauty" and organising the mixed program called "Nureyev and Friends," this week and next he can concentrate entirely on his performances in the Scottish Ballet's admirable productions of Bournonville's "La Sylphide," Murray Louis's "Moment" and, next week, Flemming Flindt's "The Lesson." Last night he showed London his James in "La Sylphide" for the first time, and very good it is. The characterization is filled out with some unusual touches, such as the astonished humor with which Nureyev reacts to the witch's refusal to give him the magic scarf. His dancing is full of the large springy leaps and neat beaten steps which are so typical of Bournonville. The solo in the second act was not ideally precise last night, but no doubt this too will be remedied as the production settles into its run.

"Moment" is a strange, quirky piece for Nureyev and four supporting men, which Louis created for the Scottish Ballet last year in Spain and which both Nureyev and Louis have subsequently danced in New York. Its casual, flip manner suits the star well, and provides a good contrast to his more familiar romanticism or classical bravura. The supporting cast seemed a little subdued, compared to Louis's own company; even so, the work, set to a Ravel string quartet, is original and makes a suitably light-hearted conclusion to the evening.

And Friends

A finale of that kind was missing from "Nureyev and Friends." When a similar program was staged in New York last year, it ended with "Moment" and also included Fonteyn in two pieces by Ashton. The result was better variety and more obvious appeal to a mass audience. Several of the "friends" here, such as Lynn Seymour, Monica Mason and Georgina Parkinson, are familiar from the Royal Ballet. It was interesting to see them tackling "modern" roles in Paul Taylor's "Aureole" and Jose Limon's "The Moor's Pavane" but it would have been even more interesting to have seen Americans who were really familiar with the idiom. One American, Fred Mathews of the Jose Limon company, did come to do Iago and danced very well, though looking happy and unsinister. Daniel Lommel was a most welcome guest from Béjart's company, making the "Songs of a Wayfarer" duet the most wholly satisfying item of the evening. Lynn Seymour surprised many people—including herself?—by her sheer technical strength and virtuosity in the "Corsair" pas de deux, a hopeful omen for her return to "Swan Lake." And of course Nureyev himself coped cheerfully with the rapid transitions of style and mood between all these works, to say nothing of Balanchine's neo-classical "Apollo."

It's worth recording that since I wrote about the gala opening of "The Sleeping Beauty" (I.H.T., June 4), subsequent performances showed Nureyev's prince getting more and more exciting, while Patricia Ruanne and Eva Evdokimova both made appealing Auroras. Ruanne was a most sincere and charming actress, and did an impeccable Rose Adagio; Evdokimova had more "ballerina" presence, though without quite the total command of the greatest interpreters.

The Opera About Columbus That Offenbach Didn't Write

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, July 7 (IHT).—Opera Rara, under the erudite musical direction of Patric Schmid, has given London a formidable succession of operatic rarities in the past few seasons, including Offenbach's "Robinson Crusoe," but none so rare as last night's semi-concert production of Offenbach's "Christopher Columbus" at Queen Elizabeth Hall.

Advance notices of this production, a bow to the American Bicentennial, had the critics scurrying to their lexicons and to S. Kracauer's "Orpheus in Paris," the definitive Offenbach biography, and to a lot of head-scratching and eyebrow-raising, for nowhere was any reference to a "Christopher Columbus" to be found.

The program book enlightened us. Offenbach never did write a "Christopher Columbus." He visited America for a concert tour in conjunction with the American centennial in 1876, and was asked to write an operetta for the American stage. He never got beyond an "American Eagle Waltz." He had too much else on his mind at the time, including an operetta, "La Boîte au Lait," which flopped at the Bouffes Parisiens in November of that year.

The failure was attributed to a bad libretto. What Schmid and his associate, Don White, have done is given it a new one in idiomatic and often stylish English based on a thoroughly Offenbachian notion of how Christopher Columbus discovered America, and how and why he came to undertake the westward excursion.

Columbus, it appears, was an international philanderer and polygamist, who attracted the amorous attention of Queen Isabella. They are caught in the act—or close to it—by King Ferdinand, and Columbus escapes dire consequences only by selling Ferdinand on the notion that the world is round and that there might be good trade prospects for Spain in the exploitation of its roundness.

Ferdinand gives him the Nina, the Pinta and the Santa Maria. Isabella gives him her jewels, and off he sets with his wives and cronies as the crew. It all ends, not in the Caribbean, but in Manhattan, with Columbus married to Minnehaha and the discoverer, not of gold, but of the kola nut, which may come pretty close to the same thing.

It is all a merry, campy romp, distinguished by high-grade and highly characteristic Offenbach and by Don White's ingeniously and wittily rhymed text. After a tentative start, where participants and audience as well as Columbus, had some trouble getting their bearings, the show and the performance went from strength to strength, with Alun Francis conducting the Philomusica of London with assurance of command that this sea-sick Columbus would have envied. There were encores and ovations.

This "Christopher Columbus" should be heard again in a full theater production.

WAVERLEY ROOT

Watercress: The Salad Honored on a Coat of Arms

When Saint Louis called for a drink while hunting on a hot day, no liquid was within reach

So he was handed a bunch of watercress.

WATERCRESS is, so far as I know, the only salad ever to have been granted space on a coat of arms. This heraldic distinction dates from the 13th century, when Saint Louis, overcome by thirst while hunting on a hot day, called for drink. No liquid was within reach, so Louis IX was handed a bunch of watercress instead. He munched its peppery leaves and found himself so surprisingly refreshed that he decided on the spot to honor both the plant and the place which had provided it for him. That is why the city of Vernon, in the modern department of the Eure, bears on its arms three fleurs de lys, the royal symbol, and three bunches of watercress.

This anecdote underlines the ambivalent character of watercress. So peppery that its taste and odor prepare you for a heating effect, it is nevertheless discovered to provoke, incongruously, a cooling one instead. Its spiciness is strong enough to suggest medicine and it has indeed often been used for medicinal purposes, a fact which is mirrored in its scientific name, *Nasturtium officinale*. *Officinale* signifies that watercress was once listed in the official pharmacopoeia. "Nasturtium" also refers to its *spicy odor, for it means "nose-twister."* (The familiar flower is named nasturtium also because of its pungent nose-wrinkling smell, but is unrelated to the cresses despite the fact that it used to be called Indian cress when American Indians ate it. It does not belong to the genus Nasturtium, its own scientific name being *Tropaeolum majus*).

The appetizing dark green thumbnail sized leaves of *Nasturtium officinale* have a pleasantly pungent flavor, like a combination of mustard and dry-soil cress. Usually served raw, as a salad, watercress can also be cooked, and is superior in taste to most salad greens; adding a little watercress to other boiled greens will improve their flavor.

Watercress grows in damp places in the Northern Hemisphere, attaining fairly high altitudes, in clear running streams, provided that the current is not so impetuous as to prevent it from taking root. Its normal season is described as spring and summer, but except in extreme climates it can be used nearly all year round. In the United States it can usually be gathered during every month of the year south of Pennsylvania.

The original home of watercress has not been fixed as precisely as that of dry cress, already sufficiently vague, since it is believed to have started in western Asia; but watercress is described even more generally as a native of Eurasia. It was abundant in England early, as is evident from the number of old place names derived from it, such as Creswell and Kerswell, which mean "cress brook" or "cress stream."

We know that ordinary cress was cultivated in antiquity, but we are less sure about watercress. The ancient Romans were fond of it, but probably gathered it wild. It was in very early use in medieval France, where juice pressed from sorrel or watercress provided verjuice for gravies used on roast meats, but was replaced by lemon juice when the Crusaders returned from the Near East bringing lemons with them; this would have been about the 13th century. There was at least one place in France where watercress was being cultivated in that century, in monastery gardens, possibly the very first time that it had been raised deliberately. Otherwise it seems more likely that it was gathered wild; the literature of the Middle Ages refers frequently to collecting watercress from the banks of streams.

In the 14th century Charles VI's famous chef, Taillevant, determined to outdo himself for the banquet his royal master was giving for the Comte de la Marche and was so pleased at the result that he wrote down the menu for posterity. Between the fourth and fifth courses he inserted "watercress, served alone, to refresh the mouth." Whether it was wild or cultivated he did not say.

In Paris, pushcart merchants enjoyed a monopoly on the sale of watercress. Some of the chants they used to hawk their merchandise have come down to us. In a book published in 1545 called "The Hundred and Seven Cries of Paris," we find this one:

For those without appetite, though [not ill,
I have good Cailer watercress
To brighten your hearts;
And there is nothing better for [you if you are ill.

In the same century a satire entitled "Chambermaid to Let" depicted an ingenious servant as promising that "with Cailly watercress and a few wilted herbs I will make you a hundred different salads." Cailer or Cailly was a village in Normandy, near Rouen, noted for its watercress, but was it wild or cultivated?

The poet Charles Estienne, writing about Cailer watercress in 1564, said that it "likes wet places and the banks of small streams, and demands no work in gardens which always have their feet in the water." Did he mean by "no work" that it grew wild, or by "gardens" that it was cultivated?

Cultivated or not, watercress was in high favor at this period. More of it was eaten than of lettuce, though lettuce was available.

The history of the development of watercress in Europe proceeded in normal fashion, from the wild to the cultivated, but in the United States it was necessarily the other way round. As an imported plant it was brought in for cultivation, but it was not farmed very diligently and soon escaped to freedom. It grows wild today in every one of the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, and in southern Canada.

Watercress is a promoter of *health*, a *virtue* which was recognised early. Xenophon wrote that when young Persians set out for a hunt or a military expedition they ate watercress on bread as a stimulant. The plant the ancient Romans combined with vinegar as a cure for mental incapacity (a pity they did not leave us their recipe) seems to have been watercress.

In the 15th century, Platina, author of the world's first post-classical cookbook (his real name was Bartolomeo Sacchi and he was the librarian of the Vatican) wrote of watercress that "it restrains the ardors of the flesh and it is for this that men of arms have reason for eating it, so that they may remain chaste and do neither dishonor nor violence to women."

The 16th century was attentive to the medical properties of watercress. The Italian naturalist Pierandrea Mattioli wrote that "those who eat it regularly sharpen their intelligence." In 1554 a medical handbook named "Trésor d'Evonyme," which seems to mean "Spindle-Tree Treasure" (the bark and fruit of the spindle tree yield a strong laxative) asserted that "oyle of nasitort cures the tertian fever, the quartan fever, the flux of blood [internal hemorrhage] and restrains the belly." In 1597 John Gerard wrote in his "Herball": "Water Cresse, being boiled in wine or milke, and drunk for certain daies togither, is verie good against the scurvie or scorbute." If it were boiled "in the broth of flesh," he added, it would rid young maidens of the greensickness. He was quite right, since what was called greensickness then is known as chlorosis now; it is an iron deficiency disease, for which watercress, rich in iron (1.7 milligrams to every 100 grams of its stems and leaves) should be an antidote.

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ARTS AGENDA

More than 2,000 performers from 25 countries will gather in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, from July 25 to 29 for what is described as the world's largest folklore festival. Practically every city and town in Yugoslavia will be represented, and singers and dancers will be present from Nepal and Japan, as well as dancers from Indian tribes in Canada.

* * *

The London Opera Centre will present a new production of Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari's "School for Fathers" (I Quattro Rusteghi") on July 22, 23, 24 and 29 at Sadler's Wells Theatre, to commemorate the centenary of the composer's birth. The work will be conducted by James Robertson, staged by Malcolm Fraser and designed by Anthony Holland. The company is also reviving its production of Offenbach's "Robinson Crusoe," to be performed July 27, 28, 30 and 31.

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Works to be carried out are divided in two lots:
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The documents are available at the Office for the Agricultural Development of the Loukkos Region for 600 DH (SIX HUNDRED DIRHAMS).

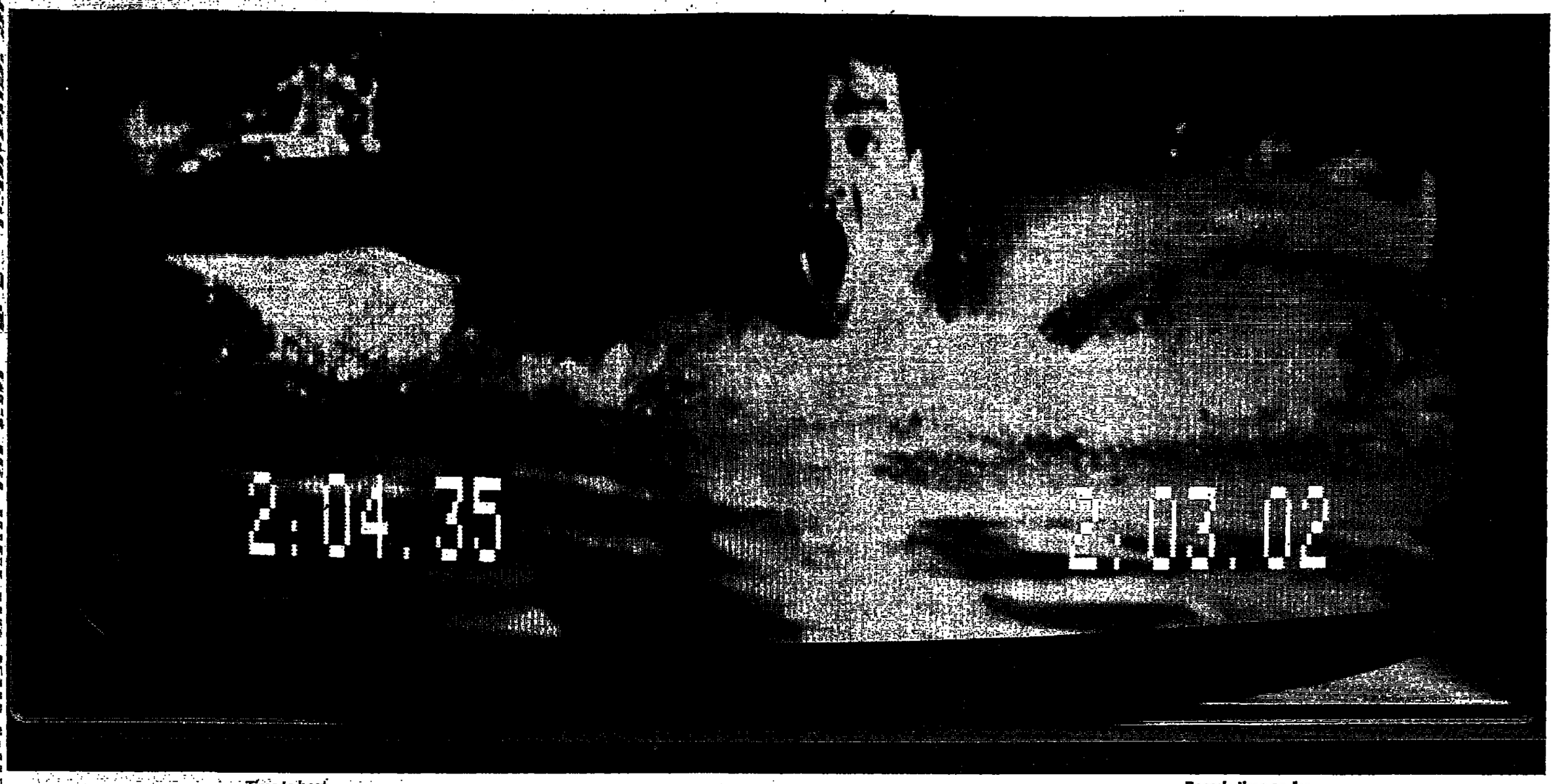
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4	1⅞	AJ Industrls	6	39	3	2⅞	2⅞—	
24⅞	18⅜	AMFin 1.24	11	97	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
17⅜	12⅝	APLCorp 1	5	38	15	14½	14⅝+	⅛
60⅜	47¾	ARASv 1.86	15	45	53½	52½	52½—	⅜
33	29⅝	ASALtd .80		138	22¼	21⅞	22¼+	⅜
11¾	7½	ATOInc .24	5	ex	8¾	8¾	8⅞	
47½	37¾	AbbtLab .88	16	188	45⅛	44⅜	44⅜—	⅛
r18¼	8⅛	AcmeCly .50	12	3	9½	9	9	
4½	2⅜	AdmDg .84e	6	16	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	
12⅜	9⅝	AdmEx .91e		38	11¾	11½	11¾+	⅛
5½	4	Adms Millis	8	6	5⅛	5	5⅛	
13½	7¾	Addressog	9	138	10	9¾	9⅞+	⅛
11⅝	7¼	Advinv .18e		28	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
28⅛	22½	AetnaLf 1.88	14	397	28½	27⅞	27⅞—	⅜
14⅜	9⅜	Ahmans .22	6	26	12⅜	12¼	12⅜—	⅛
6⅞	3⅞	AlJeer Inc	23	80	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
82⅞	68⅝	AirPrd .28b	18	187	75	74⅝	75 +	⅜
13½	11	Airbo F	3	26	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
23¾	17½	Aircoinc 1	8	103	31⅞	30¾	30⅝—	1
25¾	17	Akzona 1.20	13	5	19	19	19 +	⅛
15⅞	13½	AlaGas 1.28	8	19	13¾	13¾	13⅝+	⅛
111	104½	AlaPw pf 11		2100	107½	107	107½+	⅛
17½	11⅛	Alaskin .30e	7	44	15	14⅜	14⅞+	⅛
21¾	14	Albanyin .60	15	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
23⅜	17⅞	Albertsn .72	9	15	20	19⅞	20	⅛
30⅝	19⅛	AlcanAlu .40	97	441	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
8½	14⅛	AlcoStd .72	6	29	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜+	⅛
28	21⅝	AlcoLb .28	28	68	24⅞	24	24½—	⅛
9¾	5¾	Alexdrs .36e	5	53	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
11⅜	7½	AlliesCo .45i	33	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
43⅛	26½	AlliLud 1.60	8	13	40⅜	40½	40½+	⅛
45½	32¼	AlliLud pf 3		4	44¾	44¾	44¾	
28	16¾	AlisPw 1.60	6	193	18	17¾	17⅞	
20	9¾	AlienGrp .68	9	29	16	15¾	16 +	⅛
44⅝	33½	AlldCh 1.80	8	176	38	35¾	36¾—	⅛
13⅜	9⅝	AlldMnt .60	7	26	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜—	
15⅜	10⅜	AlldProd .60		14	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
59¾	44¼	AlldSir 1.70	7	38	49½	47	49 +	⅛
4⅝	2½	Alld Supmkt		83	4¾	4½	4⅝	
24½	11⅞	AllisChal .40	8	588	24	23¾	23⅞+	⅛
9⅝	6⅜	AllrMut .60	8	16	9	9	9 —	⅛
12	9⅛	AlphaP Ind	11	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
58	38½	Alcoa 1.40	32	257	54⅝	54⅛	54⅜—	⅛
60½	47	Amax 1.75	14	92	58¾	58	58½+	
146	115	Amax pf 5.25		2	141	141	142¾+	?
59⅞	52⅞	Amax pfB 3		49	56¾	56½	56¾	
22	11¾	AMBAC .88	9	83	22¾	22	22⅞+	⅛
21⅝	16¼	Amerce 1.28	7	285	18½	18¾	18⅞+	⅛
23¼	16⅝	AHess .28b	6	337	23	22¾	22⅞+	⅛
57¾	45⅞	AHes pf 3.50		51	57⅜	57	57 —	⅜
21¼	13¾	AAirFrt .48	8	152	15½	15	15	
14⅛	8⅝	Am AirLin		218	14⅞	13¾	13¾—	⅛
9	4⅞	Amcord .34	6	26	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
15⅜	11¾	AmSaker 1	4	36	13¾	13¾	13⅜+	
43⅛	38¼	ABrnds 2.80	26	120	39⅞	39⅜	39⅜—	⅛
23½	21	ABrnd pf 1.70		29	22½	22½	22½+	⅛
37¾	19⅞	AmBdcst .80	32	148	36¼	35⅞	36 —	
12¼	9⅛	AmBldM .40	6	2	9¾	9¾	9¾—	⅛
36½	30⅜	AmCan 2.20	6	133	34¼	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
23⅛	21	ACan pf 1.75		9	21⅞	21¾	21⅞+	⅛
3	1⅛	AmCen Mts		4	1⅜	1⅜	1½	
16⅞	12½	Am Credit		39	14⅜	13⅞	14 —	⅛
28⅛	23½	ACyan 1.58	8	339	25½	25¼	25½+	⅛
10	7¾	Am Distill		68	10	9⅞	9⅞	
28½	19¾	ADistTel .64	10	18	22	21¾	21¾—	⅛
28⅛	4¼	AmDistVI		3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
23¼	20½	AmElPw 2	8	431	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
15	10	AFamily .28	7	57	12⅜	12¼	12½+	⅛
6⅜	2¼	AmFin Sys		16	3	3	3	
24¼	22⅜	AGIBd 1.96e		x32	23⅜	23⅜	23½+	⅛
17⅝	15	AGenCv 1.32		25	16¼	16	16	
16⅜	12⅛	AGnIns .68	7	1699	14⅜	14½	14½	
25¼	21¾	A Ginsf 1.88		55	23⅜	22¾	23⅛+	⅛
18⅛	13	AmHoist .80	4	47	16¼	16⅛	16½+	⅛
37⅜	31⅛	AmHome 1	21	1028	35⅛	34⅜	34⅝	
37¾	29½	AmHosp .40	22	130	34⅜	34⅜	34⅝+	⅜
4⅜	2½	A mInvest		16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅝	5⅜	A Medical .12	7	87	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	
8⅜	5⅛	A Medicorp	5	29	7½	6⅞	6⅞	
7¾	4¾	Am Motors	4	281	4⅝	4¾	4¾—	⅛
37½	32⅜	ANatR 2.64	7	69	36⅛	36	36¼	
12⅛	8¾	AmSeat .30e	6	2	9⅝	9¾	9¾	
14	8¼	AShip 1.07	6	16	11⅜	11½	11⅝+	⅛
27⅞	16¾	AmStand 1	8	196	23⅜	22¾	23½—	⅛
76⅛	54½	A Stdpf 4.75		2	69	68½	68½—	1
8¼	6⅛	AmSterll .30	11	95	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
31½	26½	AmStrs 1.90	5	93	31½	30¾	31¼+	1
58⅝	50¾	AmT&T 3.80	11	951	57⅛	56⅝	56⅝—	⅜
61⅞	55	AmT&Tpf		176	60	59⅝	59⅞—	⅜
47⅜	43¾	ATT pfA3 .64		3	45¼	45	45⅛+	⅛
48¾	45	ATT pfB3.74		73	46⅜	46¼	46½	
10⅞	8⅜	AWetWk .70	6	7	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
18	15½	AW4.1pf 1.43		2180	16¾	16¾	16¾	
19¼	15⅜	Ameron	7	6	13	15¾	15¾	⅛
10⅛	9¾	AmesD .12e	4	45	9¼	8¾	8⅞+	⅛
24⅜	19¾	Amelek 1.20	9	10	21⅜	23⅜	23½	
19⅞	14⅜	Amfactinc 1	6	22	16¾	16	16⅜—	⅛
35⅜	26	AMPInc 1	42	331	32⅜	31¾	31⅝—	⅛
12	9½	Ampco .40a	6	10	10	10	10	
8¼	4¼	Amprex Corp	14	147	8⅝	8¼	8⅜—	⅛
3½	1⅜	Amrep Corp		7	1¾	1¾	1¾+	⅛
47⅞	36½	Amstar 2.70	7	53	48¼	47	48¼+	1½
9	7⅜	Amstr pf 68		1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
45½	34	Amsted 2	7	36	45	44¼	44¾+	⅛
8	5⅜	Amtel .32	6	20	5⅝	5¾	5⅝ +	⅛
29¼	17¾	Anacond .60		452	29½	29⅛	29⅜	
31⅞	22⅝	AnchrH 1.30	8	26	30¾	30½	30¾+	⅛
44	35½	AndCly 1.60	8	32	44	43⅝	44 +	⅛
8¼	6	Angelica .16	9	59	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10½	7¼	Anixter .60	6	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	
12⅞	8½	AnsulCo .52i		3	9	8⅝	8⅝	
17⅜	10¼	Apache .50	8	6	17⅜	17½	17½—	⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Apeco Corp		139	2	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
4⅜	2½	Applid Mag	14	11	3½	3½	3½	
14⅜	9¾	ArcataN .52	7	59	13¼	13	13⅛	
28	22½	ArcatN pf 2		1	26½	26½	26½	
28½	20½	ArchDan .20	14	251	28⅜	28	28¼+	⅛
6	3¼	Arctic Entr	11	11	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
3½	1⅞	ristar		11	2⅜	2½	2½	
17⅛	15	ArizPSv 1.36	6	75	15⅝	15¾	15⅞+	⅛
110	103¾	ArlPpf 10.70		x100	108	108	108	
11	6	ArkBest .20r		27	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
27¼	21½	ArkLGs 1.70	8	100	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞—	1
4⅝	2⅛	Arlen RltyD		34	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5¾	4¼	Armada Cp	12	6	5¼	5¼	5⅛	
35½	26⅝	Armco 1.60a	8	70	32⅝	32⅛	32⅜+	⅜
32⅝	27	Arm pf 2.10		14	31¼	30⅝	30⅝—	⅛
32⅝	23⅛	ArmstCk .84	14	134	27½	26⅞	27½+	½
50½	46¾	ArmC pf3.75		z30	48½	48½	48½	
20⅞	15	ArmRu .60e	5	12	19¾	19¾	19½	
17⅜	12⅝	AroCorp 7	8	5	17¼	17	17	
16	9⅜	Arvin .26e	8	38	15	14½	14⅞	
27¼	25¼	Arvin n pf 2		142	26⅝	26½	26¾+	⅜
20	13½	Asarco .60	54	1189	19¼	18¾	18⅞+	⅛
29⅝	19¾	AshOil 1.70	6	94	28⅝	28½	28⅝	
40	30	AsdDrG 1.50	9	45	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜—	⅛
14⅞	8¼	Athlone .60	5	21	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜
4¼	1⅝	Atico Mtg		9	2⅛	2½	2½	
19¼	17⅛	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	36	19⅛	18¾	19 +	⅛
104⅞	81	AtlRich 3.20	14	357	104⅜	103½	103⅝—	⅛
67¼	54¼	AtlRc pf 2.80		28	66¼	65¾	65¾—	½
7⅛	3¼	Atlas Corp	12	748	6¾	6½	6⅝—	⅛
34⅜	33⅛	Auto Data	29	132	33⅜	33	33 —	⅛
7½	4⅛	Autmind .24	6	367	7⅛	6¾	7⅛+	⅛
15	4½	Avco Corp	3	336	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜+	⅛
7⅜	9-16	AvcoCp wt			25	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
49¼	18⅜	AvcoCp pf			34	49¼	49¼	49½+	⅛
29¼	23¾	Averyint .30	32		26	26	26	26
13⅛	7½	Avis Inc	6		268	10½	10⅛	10¾—	⅛
29½	18¼	Avnetinc .60	7		140	18¾	19¼	18¾—	⅜
48¼	32¾	AvonPd 1.80	19		553	48¼	47¾	47⅝—	⅜

B

4	2	BTMfg .38e		3	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
36⅛	18¾	BabckWil 1	9	133	36	35⅛	35⅜+	⅛
14⅝	4⅜	Bache .40e	5	35	11	10¾	11 +	⅛
12⅜	8⅜	Bakerin .24	8	71	9¼	9	9	
54	40¼	Bakrint .42	13	49	46⅝	45¾	45⅜—	1
25¼	15¼	BalJCp .76	7	44	23	22⅜	22⅜+	⅛
21	11⅜	BallyMf .82e	17	288	21⅛	19⅝	20 —	1
25¼	22⅛	BaltGE 2.68	8	118	24	23¾	24 +	⅛
56½	50	Balt pfB 4.38		2100	51	51	51 —	1
16½	12⅛	BanCa 1.15a	43	1	15	15	15	
32⅜	16⅝	Bandag .85e	14	61	21½	20¾	21⅜	
8⅜	4½	Bangr Pun	4	1328	9¼	8½	9 +	⅜
14	11⅜	BanP pf 1.25		14	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
18⅜	12½	BangP pf 2		11	17	16½	17 +	⅛
33	28⅜	BkofNY 2.20	6	29	3¾	31½	31½—	⅛
16⅜	11⅛	BkofVa .88	5	6	13⅜	13¼	13⅜—	
56⅜	55⅜	BankAm 1.56	13	368	56⅛	56⅛	56½	
38	28⅜	BankTr 3	6	83	35⅝	35¼	35¼	
23½	25⅛	BnkT pf 2.50		16	27¼	27	27¼	
30⅜	25¼	BarbOil 1.60		29	28⅜	28¼	28¼+	⅛
18	11⅜	BardCR .24	13	103	13½	13⅜	13¾+	⅛
31⅜	22	Barnes 1.40	7	13	31	30⅜	30⅝+	⅛
16	7⅜	Basicinc .88	7	15	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛—	
28⅜	22¾	BatesMf .88	15	7	28¼	28⅛	28¼	
39¼	29	BauschL .80	12	46	33⅝	33¼	33¼—	⅛
46⅜	33	BaxtTrv .21	26	178	39½	38¾	39 +	⅛
28⅜	17⅞	BaySt6 1.88	6	3	19⅝	19½	19½+	⅛
5¼	4⅛	BaykCig .24	26	1	4¾	4¾	4¾—	⅛
28	17	Bearing .40	11	19	25⅛	24½	24½—	⅜
27	21½	BeatFds .84	13	239	25⅝	25⅝	25⅞+	⅛
28¾	22¾	Beckmn .28	17	10	26¼	26¼	26⅜—	⅛
42⅞	34	BectDick .50	18	139	37½	37¼	37¼—	⅛
22⅞	14	BeechA .80	8	91	21¾	21¾	21¾+	⅛
17⅜	8⅜	Beker .28	5	121	8¾	8½	8½+	⅛
20½	13⅜	BelcoPt .68e	7	18	19	18¾	18⅞+	⅛
11¼	7	BeldinHe .36	8	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	
25½	15	BellHow .84		43	28⅜	28	28¼+	⅛
20	13⅜	BemisCo 1	9	7	18⅞	18¾	18¾+	⅛
45¾	40⅝	Bendix 1.72	10	45	42½	42	42 —	¼
24⅜	17⅜	BenfCp 1.45	6	197	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜+	⅛
58¾	46½	Benef pf 4.50			12	54	54 +	½
52½	45	Benef pf 4.50			z50	47	47 —	3
28½	25½	Bnfl Spf 2.50			z60	27	27	
4½	1¾	BenfStd Mtg			3	1⅞	1⅞	
24	15¾	Bensuer B.67e	6	44	18	17¾	17¾—	⅛
15⅜	9¾	Berkey Pho		68	4¼	4	4 +	⅛
19⅜	13¾	Best Prod	12	138	16½	16	16¼—	⅛
48	3	BethSt 2	10	263	44½	43¾	43¾—	⅛
81	58	BigThr .48	9	38	67⅜	67¼	67⅜+	⅜
28¾	21	BlackDr .48	28	337	24¼	23⅞	24 —	⅛
11¾	5	BlairJhn .48	8	23	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
17¾	12⅛	BlissLau .16	7	7	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
20½	14⅜	BlockHR .80	11	32	17	16¾	16¾	
48½	37⅜	BlueBell 1	6	43	42	41⅜	41⅜—	⅜
5⅜	3⅜	Bluebird Inc	7	252	5½	5⅜	5½+	⅛
6⅞	2⅜	Bobbie Brks	55	15	4½	4¼	4¾+	⅛
40⅜	24⅜	Boeing 1	11	648	40⅝	39⅜	39⅞—	⅛
30¾	23½	BoiseCas .80	12	191	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜—	⅛
		Bk Month	8	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
31½	26	Borden 1.4	10	149	31¼	31⅛	31½	
20⅜	19¼	BorWar 1.35	9	244	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	
4½	2⅝	Bormans	5	3	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
24⅜	22¾	BosEd 2.44	10	46	w63⅜	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
91¼	81⅝	BosE pf 8.88		220	86	86	86 —	1
12	10⅝	BosE pf 1.17		12	11⅜	11½	11⅜	
14⅜	13⅜	BosE pf 1.46		30	14¼	14	14 —	⅛
4¼	2⅝	Bramff 24	14	315	13	12⅝	12¾	
29½	15¼	BraunCF .56	7	67	28¼	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
32⅜	27⅛	Brla Str .92	26	15	32⅛	29	32⅛+	⅛
79⅞	66⅛	BrlsMv 1.88	17	64	78	77⅜	77⅞—	⅛
49	42¼	BrlsMv pf 2		9	49⅛	48¾	48¾+	⅛
12½	10⅜	BrlPet .35e	17	19	10⅜	10¼	10⅜—	⅛
36½	25¾	BrkwGl 1.20	8	44	36¼	35⅝	36 +	⅜
18⅛	14⅛	BkIyUG 1.72	8	108	17⅝	17¼	17¼	
8½	5⅜	BwnShrp .20		32	7¾	7¼	7⅜—	⅛
26	18⅜	BrwnGp 1.20	6	10	23	22¾	22¾	
6¾	5⅜	BrwnFer .20	11	39	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
17⅜	1	Brunswk 44	13	222	17⅜	16¾	16¾	
23¾	11	BrushW 80	11	4	22¼	21⅜	21⅝—	⅛
20¼	16	BucyEr .56	18	169	30	28⅜	29⅝	
19¾	9⅞	BuddCo .80	6	121	19¼	19	19¼+	⅛
7¼	4⅜	Budgind .24j	5		43	7¾	7	7⅜	⅜
26¼	20½	BuffFo 1.20a	10	18	25+¼	8	24⅝	25¼+	⅛
11⅜	6	Bulova .95f		13	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
16¼	11¼	Bunkr pf1.50		199	9¼	8¾	9	
9¼	4¾	Bunk Ramo		124	24¾	24½	24½+	⅛
34	23⅜	Burlind 1.20	10	124	24¾	24½	24½+	⅛
46½	31⅞	BurlNo pf.55		52	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
7¼	6½	BurlNo pf.55			52	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Chge prev. Quot.
29½	24⅝	Burndy .88	13	18	29½	28¼	29¼—	⅛
198½	83⅛	Burrghs .68	25	162	103¾	102¼	102¼—	1⅜
		C						
59¼	46⅞	CBS 1.66	13	247	58½	57¾	57¾—	⅝
40½	33	CBS pf 1		1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝—	⅛
2¾	1⅜	CCI Corp		11	2⅛	2	2	
3⅜	15-16	CIMIg Gp		14	1⅜	1	1⅛	
4½	2⅜	CIRIt Inv		25	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
34⅝	28⅜	CITFin 2.20	7	67	32¼	32⅛	33 +	⅛
6	3⅞	CLCAm .24	9	6	4½	4½	4½	
16⅜	8	CM Inv Cp		21	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
8¼	5⅜	CNA Fini	7	21	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
14	11	CNA pfA1.10		66	12	11½	11⅜—	⅛
12¾	11	CNAI 1.08a		12	12¼	12⅛	12¼+	⅛
1¾	¾	CNA Larw		21	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7	4½	CNA pfI.44k		1	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
48½	40⅝	CPCInt 2.30	10	55	46⅝	46⅛	46½+	⅛
26½	14⅜	CTSCp .60	17	2	24½	24¼	24⅜—	⅛
4½	2	CabCab For		1	2¾	2¾	2⅜+	⅛
28	19⅜	CabotC 1.08	7	22	27½	27	27 —	⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Cadence Ind		25	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5¼	3½	Caesars Wrl	15	5	3¾	3¾	3¾—	⅛
6⅞	3	Cal Financl	8	66	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
17¼	15¼	CalPUt 1.52	9	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
17½	10⅝	Callahn .60r	21	35	16¼	15⅝	16¼+	⅛
3¾	1⅞	Camm Brn		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
27½	18½	CmpRL .60a	17	41	22	21½	21¾—	
29⅜	26⅝	CarP pf 2.67		3	28¾	28¾	28¾	
34⅛	21½	CarTec 1.60	8	31	31¾	31¼	31¼	
18⅜	11⅛	CarrCo .92	25	107	17¾	17¼	17¼	
10⅝	7⅛	Carrfrn .84	14	134	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
25½	17⅜	CartHaw .90	6	213	20	19⅜	19⅝—	⅛
8¾	6¼	CartWall .40	86	62	7	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
	8¾	CascNG .71	5	10	9⅜	9¼	9⅜+	⅛
17⅝	15⅞	CastICk .80b	7	39	15¾	15¾	15⅝	⅛
92⅛	69⅝	CaterpT 2.25	12	429	91⅛	90⅛	90⅜+	⅛
60⅞	60¾	CatrT wi		5	60⅜	60⅜	60⅞+	⅛
19⅜	⅛	CecoCo 1.15	7	6	15⅞	14⅞	15	
58	42⅜	Celanese 2.80	9	61	47⅜	46¾	47⅛—	⅛
7	4	Centex .75	27	16	17	16¼	16½	
18½	13¼	CenSoW 1.20	9	164	15⅜	14⅝	14⅝	
19⅛	17⅞	CenHud 1.72	7	7	18⅛	18¼	18¼+	⅛
19⅜	15⅜	CenI.IL 1.60	11	57	16¾	16½	16⅝+	⅛
31½	27½	CnIL1 pf 2.87		x20	29	29	29	
29⅛	25⅞	CnIL1 pf 2.62		z100	28	28	28 +	⅛
22⅞	18	CenLaE 1.40	8	31	20¼	20¼	20⅜—	⅛
15⅜	14	Ce+MPw 1.34	9	31	15¼	15	15	
18	13⅞	CenSoya .60	7	159	15⅛	15	15⅛	
23½	19¼	CenTel 1.36	10	224	22¼	22	22 —	⅛
25⅞	19¼	CentrDat .40	16	32	21¾	21½	21½	⅛
22½	15	Cent-teed .65	11	25	18½	18¼	18½—	⅛
29	21⅜	CessAir 1b	12	77	25⅝	25¾	25¾—	⅛
28½	18	Champint 1	12	232	25⅜	25⅛	25½—	⅛
28⅜	18⅞	Chml pf 1.20		43	26¼	25⅝	25⅞—	⅛
13⅝	11	ChamSp 64	9	31	12⅛	12	12 +	⅛
5⅝	3⅜	ChartrCo .80	15	55	3⅝	3½	3½—	
26⅞	21⅝	Chartr NY 2	5	24	25⅛	25⅜	25⅝	
8½	7	ChaseFd .68		37	7⅝	7½	7½	
32¼	26⅛	ChaseM 2.20	7	191	30⅛	30	30⅛—	

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EEC Offers Plan to Cut Goods Tariffs

U.S. Official Says Proposal Is 'Puny'

GENEVA, July 7 (UPI).—The European Economic Community resented today its plan to cut tariffs on industrial goods at the current round of trade liberalization negotiations under way here.

It said the proposed plan would not apply to farm products as they are being handled separately by a special agriculture committee.

Developing nations would also be exempt from reducing customs duties but could "make a contribution" at a later stage.

The EEC said its tariff-cutting formula would "result in a significant and harmonised reduction in tariffs on industrial products imposed by developed countries."

It is based on a formula whereby each duty would be reduced by its own size, with the process being repeated four times.

Thus, an initial tariff of 20 per cent would first be cut by 20 per cent, resulting in 16 per cent. This 16 per cent would then be cut by 16 per cent as a second stage and ultimately, an initial tariff of 20 per cent would end up 10.28 per cent.

In the same way, an initial duty of 10 per cent, when cut four times, would be lowered to 6.95 per cent, or a 50 per cent tariff would end up as 12.91 per cent.

"Exceptionally high tariffs which distort trade and seriously hinder imports would be reduced to more reasonable levels while tariffs which are already at a moderate level would also be reduced significantly," the EEC said.

The United States, in a sharp reaction to the proposal, said it falls far short of the U.S. plan.

Chief U.S. negotiator William R. Walker said the EEC formula is "puny" and represents a lowering of sights on cutting duties. U.S. officials said few countries have the sort of high tariffs which would be mainly involved—only 5 per cent of U.S. duties are above 20 per cent while this figure is even lower in some other countries. Further, the U.S. officials said, most of the Common Market's high tariffs involve agricultural goods, which would be exempt.

The U.S. proposal, put forth on March 25, based on a short algebraic equation, aims mainly at reducing tariffs in the five-to-15-per-cent range, in which the bulk of world trade is conducted.

Washington's formula for tariff cuts combines both elements of the EEC's "harmonisation" formula and linear, or across-the-board, tariff reductions.

The current negotiations, taking place within the framework of the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade, is far behind schedule. Originally it had been hoped to reach an agreement during 1975 but a final package is now not expected before the end of 1977.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Karstadt Sets Price for Neckermann

Karstadt, West Germany's leading retail chain, will pay at the most 140 million deutsche marks for its planned stake in the Frankfurt stores and mail order group Neckermann. Karstadt board member Walter Deuss says the stake will enable the group to realize its wish to move into the mail order business. However, a thorough reorganization is planned for the stores, he adds. Karstadt wants to take up 35 million DM of unissued Neckermann capital, which has a current market value of 70 million DM. (Neckermann's shares, nominally valued at 50 DM, are currently trading at 100 DM.) Last week, shareholders of financially troubled Neckermann approved a rise to a nominal 35 million DM from the 14.6 million DM of capital authorized for issue but as yet unissued. Karstadt will be allowed to take up all the new shares. Neckermann's current capitalization is 122.4 million DM. Karstadt then plans to extend its stake to a majority holding over four years through the purchase of the Neckermann family's 26-per-cent interest, financial sources say.

U.S. Car Sales Ahead 20% in June

The rate of new U.S. car sales in June rose 20 per cent from a year before, but the gains were slightly less than some industry analysts had expected. Sales totaled about 954,000 units, as sales of domestic cars sustained their pattern of increase while those of imports fell, in line with recent trends. During the month, domestic-make car dealers delivered 829,146 cars, up 29 per cent from last year. Earlier this year, monthly auto sales were increasing as much as 36 per cent from comparable 1975 levels. In line with the decline in sales of domestic small cars, sales of imports, which are mostly smaller models, fell to about 125,000 units from 148,000 last year. The importers' share of the market was down to 13.1 from 19.5 per cent a year earlier. Toyota models posted the only sales gain among the major imports, rising 1.6 per cent from June 1975 levels. Among U.S. makers, Ford had the largest monthly increase, rising 44 per cent. Chrysler's sales were up 34 per cent and GM's, paced by its large-car divisions, were up 27 per cent. American Motors, which specializes in small cars, had a 37-per-cent sales decline for the month.

AEG Again Omits Dividend

AEG-Telefunken will not be able to pay a dividend for this year but hopes to be able to pay one for 1977, chairman Hans Groebe reports. The West German electrical equipment company last paid a dividend of 5 deutsche marks in 1973. Mr. Groebe expects a noticeable improvement in earnings this year in plant, consumer goods and technical mass products sectors. But the extent of the improvement depends largely on how much demand, and capacity use, rises for the last two of these divisions during the rest of the year.

Poses Questions on Directors' Responsibilities

Lonrho Report Stirs U.K. Debate on Ethics

LONDON, July 7 (Reuters).—The public today received an insight into swashbuckling capitalism at its most controversial, the activities of the international trading giant of Lonrho Ltd.

The government's voluminous report on Lonrho—the company which prompted former Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath to complain about "the unacceptable face of capitalism"—exposed big-business politics and dealings that often left directors and shareholders in the dark.

The report's complex account of financial links between directors, lavish rent-free housing of take-over deals, expense claims, and special payments to company associates, has revived arguments about ethics in the hard world of high finance.

It has also spotlighted the flamboyant personality of the man behind the Lonrho success story, Roland (Tiny) Rowland, the company's chief executive—a burly six-footer accustomed to getting his own way—and has raised questions about the responsibilities of directors.

Under Mr. Rowland's leadership, Lonrho has grown from an obscure mining company in Rhodesia to a sprawling conglomerate employing 100,000 people whose activities cover 43 countries.

Mr. Rowland is an entrepreneur with the personal touch, whose close friendships with black African leaders, have enabled Lonrho to develop extensive investments throughout the continent.

In the past two years, he has forged links with the ruling family in Kuwait, and Arab interests now have a big stake in the firm. Mr. Rowland's grand design is to bring Arab finance and his own business acumen together to develop the natural resources of Africa.

And even if his dare-devil business tactics shock some of his more straight-laced rivals in the London business community—they have been a recipe for success on a vast scale.

Lonrho is involved in sugar production in Mauritius and the Sudan, tea in Sri Lanka, ranching in east and central Africa.

It is mining gold, platinum, coal and copper. It operates an aircraft charter service, and is in shipping, insurance, engineering and textiles, hotels, brewing and the wine trade.

Lonrho produces coffee, maize, timber, tobacco and rubber. As a new boom in commodities builds up, the general outlook for these investments is excellent. For Lonrho, diversity pays.

In a bitter attack on the report for giving a "lopsided and totally unfair impression of the company," the Lonrho board yesterday said that the organization had expanded threefold since the investigation started.

But while Lonrho's success is undisputed, the report raises fundamental questions about the duties and responsibilities of the directors of public companies.

The investigation described as improper the way Lonrho's funds were used to finance development of a copper mine in Rhodesia after the British colony's unilateral declaration of independence in 1965.

The Foreign Office was forced into the debate to deny allegations by Mr. Rowland that sanctions against Rhodesia had been broken by state-owned British Petroleum and British Leyland. Both companies also deny the charges.

Mr. Rowland appeared today to be as firmly entrenched as ever in Lonrho, backed to the hilt by directors and shareholders.

The main casualty of the affair has been Angus Ogilvy, husband of Princess Alexandra—Queen Elizabeth's cousin—whose conduct as a former Lonrho director was severely criticized in the report. Mr. Ogilvy said he is resigning from a clutch of directorships as "the only honorable thing to do"—even though he disputes the report's conclusions.

Today, Mr. Rowland said he was desperately sorry that Mr Ogilvy had decided to quit business life. "He has taken all the flak. It is so unfair, so damned unfair," Mr. Rowland said.

BOSS Denies Link

PRETORIA, July 7 (AP).—South Africa's Bureau for State Security (BOSS) described as "ridiculous" today claims that it prepared a scheme aimed at discrediting Lonrho.

In the wake of the government report criticising aspects of Lonrho's operations, Mr. Rowland released a letter to his solicitor in which he claimed that in 1971, BOSS "prepared a scheme whereby a police charge against the company would either discredit Lonrho, and me with it, or lead to my appearing in South Africa to defend it."

A spokesman at BOSS dismissed the claims as "ridiculous."

"Why should we interfere in a business venture?" he asked.

VW Asked to Pay More Local Taxes at U.S. Plant Site

NEW STANTON, Pa., July 7 (AP-DJ).—Not everyone in these parts cheered when Gov. Milton Shapp promised sizable local tax breaks to Volkswagen to lure its first U.S. auto-assembly plant here.

As a result, the state apparently is moving to sweeten the deal for local communities by suggesting that the West German automaker pay a bit more in property taxes.

Some area *businessmen and townspeople started grumbling* when state officials disclosed that the financing package offered VW also envisioned a generous five-year "taxabe-tement" plan.

Unfair, said some existing businesses. "Don't give 'em any concessions whatsoever," argued Herbert Wehe, president of Waverly Manufacturing Co., which custom-fabricates metals in nearby Greensburg. He claims that nine area concerns have promised "support and/or money" for a court fight if VW gets tax breaks that other businesses do not.

Local officials, meanwhile, fretted over "an immediate cut" in their tax revenues just when expanded public services would be needed to cope with the area's expected economic boom, says Edward Simon, county commissioner. Under the original plan, county tax revenues would have dipped slightly for three years.

The state moved quickly to sweeten the original formula. A key element had called for VW to pay the equivalent of 5 per cent of its taxes in the first three years, rising to 50 per cent for two more years and 100 per cent thereafter. Under the revised plan, local officials say, VW will pay 5 per cent for just two years after it begins producing here, and 50 per cent for the remaining three.

Even the revised plan being worked out would give the automaker a $6-million tax break over 6 1/2 years, a county official figured. But the state apparently has juggled its formula so that the local taxing bodies' revenues will not decline from present levels in any year.

Many area officials appear to be mollified. When the VW tax rate hits even 50 per cent, a county official figures, "that would be 12 times what all local taxing bodies are realizing today" from property taxes linked to the unfinished new Stanton plant built originally by Chrysler.

Pennsylvania officials have predicted that VW's arrival in New Stanton will bring the state $80 million in added tax revenue over five years, eventually create 13,000 to 16,000 jobs in the area, including 6,000 at the plant itself, and bolster area citizens' paychecks by $140 million to $165 million.

With such benefits in sight, few parties believe there will be enough resistance at the local level to jeopardize the deal.

"The tax (abatement) isn't the real issue," insists a union official. He contends the actual goal of the local businessmen is to avoid any tightening of the labor force that would make their hiring harder.

In Wolfsburg, West Germany, a spokesman said VW postponed its decision to select New Stanton as the site of its U.S. plant because the state has not yet completed its finance plans.

"We hope to arrive at an agreement before the beginning of August," the spokesman said. He indicated that until such time, negotiations will be kept pending about a former tank assembly plant in Brook Park, Ohio, the company's second choice for its new U.S. operations.

Pennsylvania offered an unfinished Chrysler plant at an overall price tag of $100 million. To finance this, the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority approved a $40 million loan to a corporation leasing the New Stanton plant. Another $40 million were to be raised by VW and $20 million were to come from Chrysler.

One of the unresolved details is a $25-million loan from the state's two largest retirement funds, belonging to teachers and state employees.

Price Limits, Margins Up On Soybeans

Heavy Russian Buying Surprises Traders

CHICAGO, July 7 (AP-DJ).—The daily price limit on soybean futures was increased by the Chicago Board of Trade today to 30 cents a bushel from the normal 20 cents. The daily limit is the amount a price is allowed to move up or down from the previous day's close.

The new limit, which will be temporary, was put in effect under a system of variable daily limit price fluctuations initiated two years ago. The daily limits are increased 50 per cent whenever a market has risen the daily limit for three successive days. For the past three sessions, soybeans have advanced their regular 20-cent-a-bushel limit.

Until further notice, directors of the exchange also voted to increase margins on many commodities. Effective today and until further notice, the initial margin on soybeans was increased to 60 cents a bushel from 35 cents previously; initial margin on soybean meal was doubled to $1,500 and for soybean oil to $1,000 from $750 previously.

An exchange spokesman would not comment on the reasons for the changes. Such changes in daily limits and in margins usually follow periods of extreme price volatility of the kind soybeans and soybean oil and meal have undergone recently.

Heavy liquidation by profit-takers sent most commodity futures limits lower today.

Soybean futures closed with a loss of 27 cents. Limit declines included wheat at 20 cents, corn 10 cents, oats 6 cents, soybean meal $10 a ton and soybean oil 100 points, or 1 cent a pound.

The profit-taking in wheat, corn and oats was linked by dealers to rainfall over the central portion of the country.

Russians Buy More Soybeans

WASHINGTON, July 7 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union has bought a further 700,000 tons of soybeans worth an estimated $195-million from the United States, boostir total purchases to 1.7 million tons in four days, the Agriculture Department reported late yesterday.

The unusually heavy buying—Russia's largest order from the United States in any one crop year—could be prompted by poor sunflower crop prospects at home, expanded crushing facilities or by speculative considerations, department nalysts said.

Last week the Soviet Union bought 200,000 tons of soybeans from Brazil, plus 800,000 tons from the United States.

Although the Soviet soybean crop is expected to fall 190,000 tons below last years level, U.S. officials had initially calculated that Russia would buy only 400,000 tons of total U.S. exports of 14.5 million tons.

The Soviets also have purchased about 2.2 million tons of U.S. wheat and corn for delivery after Oct. 1

Late today, the Agriculture Department said a U.S. exporter reported the sale of 300,000 metric tons of corn and 300,000 metric tons of wheat to the Soviet Union. The grains will be shipped after Oct. 1, and will be counted against Russia's long-term grain supply agreement.

Under a five-year agreement with the United States, the Soviet Union is schedule to buy 6 million to 8 million tons of wheat and corn annually, starting with deliveries this fall. Soybeans and other grains are not included in the long-term agreement.

States Acting to Curb Takeovers

By Steven Rattner

NEW YORK, July 7 (NYT).—State governments are moving with increasing frequency to impose procedural restrictions on unfriendly tender offers.

Last week, the New York State Assembly passed a bill, now awaiting the governor's signature, imposing such restrictions. Michigan is at the same juncture, a Delaware tender law went into effect on May 1 and 19 other states have similar laws, many enacted within the last year.

The avowed purpose is to slow the often-frenetic pace of a take-over bid, which frequently requires stockholders to decide within a few days whether to accept the buyout offer. But a number of critics believe that in many cases the laws are really intended to halt takeovers and constitute part of a competition among states to entice business with protective corporate statutes.

A Roadblock

"They certainly put a roadblock in the way of tenders," said Joseph Flom, a lawyer who works with companies who are both seeking and sought.

New York's version, which is similar in most respects to the others, would require 20 days notice to the state attorney general before a bid is made. Required disclosure would include prospectuses, financial statements, principals involved and plans for the sought-after company. Public hearings could be scheduled or the bid halted by state authorities if full disclosure is not made.

By comparison, the federal law says an offer can be made as soon as it is filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. In addition, less disclosure is required. Financial statements do not have to be released, for example.

The most important impetus for the new laws has been the rapid increase in the number of tender offers. From only 50 in the year ended June 30, 1972, tenders have increased according to the SEC, to more than 100 in each of the last three years.

Surprise Is Key Element

This proliferation was occasioned largely by the low price of most stocks, a situation that made it possible for companies to be bought out at firesale prices.

Not surprisingly, when the stock price is low and when a company is a prime take-over candidate is also when the company's management is least eager to sell out—because of the depressed price. Accordingly, tender offers often turn into multimillion-dollar battles, pitting Wall Street's top lawyers, proxy solicitors and investment bankers against each other.

A key element in the process is surprise—stampeding stockholders into selling before they have a chance to think too much. Thus, acquiring companies are privately not happy about the new laws.

"Stockholders ought not to be stampeded but this multitude of laws is a bad thing," commented Felix Rohatyn, a partner in Lazard Frères, an investment banking firm that has reaped millions of dollars in fees by engineering takeovers. "Quite a number of legitimate take-overs are never attempted because of these laws."

A Legal Tangle

He and many others complain that the multitude of state laws often overlap and occasionally contradict.

In their criteria for jurisdiction, for example, a number of the laws apply if the company has "substantial assets" within the state. Other state statutes define applicability by "principal place of business" or state of incorporation.

For a company with facilities scattered across the country, the procedural requirements imposed by two, three or more states must be satisfied. And in cases where the requirements are contradictory, there is potential for further intricate legal problems.

This dilemma has yet to be tested, largely because so many of the laws have been passed within the last year.

Prospects for federal legislation appear dim. The SEC, although it appears to favor such a move, has yet to propose specifics and the movement among legislators to pre-empt state statutes is foundering because of opposition from the states.

"At some point order has to be brought," commented one Senate Banking Committee staff member. "But right now, it's highly controversial and unlikely."

Stocks Gain in Late Trade, But Dow Index Inches Down

NEW YORK, July 7 (Reuters).—A flurry of demand in late trading turned most prices on the New York Stock Exchange into the winning column today, reversing an early decline.

Analysts generally could not attach any special news factors for the recovery, although they suggested that it seemed to coincide with a more active demand for some of the high-priced glamour shares.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 0.65 to 991.16 after being off as much as six points early in the day. Volume totaled 13.47 million shares compared with 16.13 million yesterday.

Analysts said some late buying was encouraged by a decline in Treasury bill rates.

Superscope climbed 2 3/4 to 20 7/8 following an optimistic earnings estimate from the company.

KLM gained 1 1/8 to 41 1/8. It expects to show an increase in its load factor to 55 from 51 per cent in the first quarter ended June 30.

Borg-Warner picked up 1 3/8 to 28 7/8 after the company raised its 1976 earnings forecast.

Also higher were IBM, ahead 2 7/8 to 277 7/8; Digital Equipment, 2 3/4 to 178 1/4; MCA, 2 1/8 to 37 7/8; Hewlett-Packard, 1 5/8 to 116 3/8; Texas Instruments, 1 7/8 to 124 1/8, and Teledyne, 1 7/8 to 69 7/8.

Searle fell 1 3/8 to 14. It said it expects its second-quarter earnings to be down "possibly as much as 25 per cent" from 2 years ago.

Levi-Strauss gave up 7/8 to 43 1/4 and Blue Bell lost 1 1/2 to 39 1/2. Some analysts expressed doubt about the companies' earnings prospects for next year, although they expected large gains for 1976.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were mixed in light trading.

Dynell Electronics fell 2 1/4 to 15 3/4, but Houston Oil rose 5/8 to 61 after reporting a new gas discovery in Texas.

Earth Resources, a volume leader, picked up 5/8 to 18. Syntex was unchanged at 33 1/8.

Prices in the corporate bond market were mostly unchanged for the day.

Prices in the government bond market were narrowly mixed. The 7 5/8 of 1981 were off 1/32 to 100 5/32 bid-100 7/32 asked.

Company Reports

Atlantic & Pacific Tea

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,734.1	1,406.9
Profits	6.3	—4.7*
Per Share	0.25	

* Loss

Raytheon Co.

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	598.8	572.0
Profits	23.0	19.0
Per Share	1.51	1.28
First Half		
Revenue	1,171.2	1,102.0
Profits	40.9	34.9
Per Share	2.69	2.33

Italian Output Up in May

ROME, July 7 (Reuters).—The Italian industrial production index (base 1970) rose 3.1 per cent in May to 124.5 from 120.8 in April.

U.S. Deficit Seen Below Estimate

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP-DJ).—The federal budget deficit for 1976 could be $9 billion less than estimated three months ago, largely because the administration significantly overestimated expenditures, government officials said today.

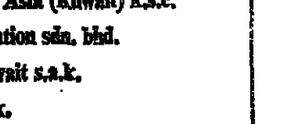
One benefit to the economy of the reduced deficit may have been "a modest contribution" to lower interest rates, a Treasury Department official said.

Preliminary budget figures for fiscal 1976 will not be known for another week, but one official said the deficit could be as low as $68 billion, down from $76.9 billion estimated in March.

Springs Alters Name

PARIS, July 7 (IHT).—Springs International, a Paris-based textile firm, has converted from a limited liability company to a public corporation and changed its name to Springs Europe. Springs Mills Inc. of the United States is the majority shareholder of the firm.

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Kuwait Financial Centre s.a.k. — The National Bank of Kuwait s.a.k.

1st July 1976

NYSE Nationwide Trading, July 6—Closing Prices

(Continued from Page 8.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chg prev. Close
12⅞	8¼	SOSCog .40	7	67	12⅝	12	12¼+	⅜
47¼	35	SabineR .60	11	7	44¼	43¾	43⅝—	¼
5¾	2¾	Safegrd Ind	8	15	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
48⅝	39¼	SafewyStr 2	7	90	40½	40⅛	40⅛	
15	8	SagaCp .28	11	42	13¼	12⅞	13 +	¼
50	33½	StJoMin 1.30	14	46	48⅞	48	48⅛—	⅜
13⅝	11	StJoLtP 1.12	10	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
38⅝	23¾	StLSaF 2.50	12	34	38¼	37½	37⅞	
12	10⅝	StPauS .96a		38	11⅝	11¼	11⅜+	⅛
50½	34½	StRegP 1.52	10	191	41⅝	41	41⅛—	⅜
9⅝	6⅛	Salant .24b	6	6	6¾	6⅝	6⅝+	⅜
13¾	11⅛	SanDGs 1.20	8	102	13⅝	12⅞	13	
9¼	7¼	SJuanR .99t	5	7	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
11⅞	5¼	Sandrs Asso	15	24	9¾	9½	9½—	¼
39⅞	30⅞	SFelnd 1.80	8	97	38⅝	38¼	38⅜—	⅛
35¼	20⅞	SanFeInt .30	11	198	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝—	½
14	9⅝	SargtWel .50	8	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
4½	3¼	Saul REst		14	3⅞	3¾	3¾—	⅛
6⅜	3⅞	SavA Stop	47	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	
11¼	7	SavOnDr .20	9	20	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
9⅝	8	SavElP .50e	4	9	8½	8⅜	8½+	⅛
12⅞	11	SavEl pf1.28		12	12⅛	12	12	
13⅞	6⅞	SavinB Mch		54	12⅞	12¼	12¼—	⅝
8⅛	3¾	Saxon Ind	10	136	6¾	6½	6½—	⅜
8¾	3	Schaefer Cp		45	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝—	⅜
60¼	47⅞	SchergPl .88	21	253	55⅞	54⅝	54⅝—	½
24	16¾	SchlitzBr .68	15	163	19¼	18⅝	18⅝—	½
88	70	Schlumb .80	21	264	88	86⅝	86⅝—	1
16⅝	11⅛	SCOAIn .70	5	60	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	¼
7⅛	5¼	ScotLad .36	7	28	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
29⅞	18	ScotFet 1.20	9	5	26	25⅞	25⅞	
19⅜	13¼	ScottFor .84	6	17	15	14¾	14¾	
24⅜	14¼	ScottPap .68	10	195	20	19⅝	19½—	¼
10⅜	7	Scottys .10	14	11	8	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
18⅛	11⅜	ScovillMfg 1		20	16	16⅜	16⅜+	⅛
43⅛	29⅛	Scovil pf2.50		2	40⅞	39½	40⅞+	¼
7⅛	4⅜	ScudDuoVt	13	13	7⅛	7	7	
8⅞	7⅜	Scudd pf.83e		12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
33	14½	SeaCont .30	4	117	30⅜	29⅞	29½—	1½
32¼	20½	SeabCL 1.60	8	136	31⅜	31½	31¾+	⅜
6⅝	3⅝	SeabWA .22t		22	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
31⅜	24⅞	Seagram .80	11	163	25¼	24⅞	25 +	⅛
7¾	4⅝	Seagrv .05e	6	6	6½	6½	6½—	
19⅞	14	SealdPw .80	7	23	18½	18⅛	18½+	⅜
18	13¼	SearleG .52	10	400	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
79¼	61½	Sears 1.60a	19	414	65⅝	64⅝	65 —	⅝
6⅝	2⅝	Seatrain Lin	44	185	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
35⅞	22	Sedcolnc .18	8	42	32	31⅞	32	
6⅝	4½	SvcCpInt .20	4	14	5¼	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
16	11½	Servomt .76	7	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
10⅞	5⅝	Shakspre .32	7	20	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	¼
18½	11¾	Shapell .10	8	4	15	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
69	47⅞	ShellOil 2.80	7	49	67⅛	66¾	66¾—	⅜
14½	11⅛	ShellrGl .60	5	88	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝+	¼
23	8¼	ShllGl pf1.35		19	22⅜	22	22⅜+	⅜
51¼	39¾	ShellGl pf 3		1	48	48	48 +	1
41⅞	33¼	SherwW 2.20	13	20	39½	38⅞	38⅞—	⅜
70	58½	ShrW pf 4.40		z20	68½	68½	68½—	⅛
12⅞	9⅞	SierrPac 1	8	62	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
22⅞	15⅝	Signal .90b	11	80	20⅞	20½	20½—	⅛
40⅞	32	SignodeCp 1	15	43	38	37⅞	37⅞—	½
8¾	5	SimPrec .14	9	46	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
23½	11½	SimpPat .50	13	1302	13⅞	13⅝	13¾+	⅜
25⅞	8⅛	Singer Co		360	24⅜	23⅞	24 —	½
44⅝	24½	Singr pf 3.50		11	44	43½	44 +	¼
28	19⅝	Skaggs .50	11	44	22¼	22	22 —	¼
86½	66	Skelly 1.60a	10	34	87¼	86¾	87 +	¼
12⅞	7⅝	Skil Corp	8	3	10	10	10	
22⅛	15⅛	Skyline .24	32	278	19⅞	19½	19⅝+	¼
16¼	8⅞	SmithAO .60		5	15¾	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
40	28⅜	SmithInt .36	9	70	38⅞	38⅜	38⅜	
74	58½	Smithkline 2	16	92	69½	69	69½	
18⅞	13	SmithTr .50	7	25	18	17¾	17¾+	¼
20	15⅝	Smucker .80	8	12	18	17¾	17⅞—	⅛
16⅞	11	SolaBas .80	8	32	16⅝	16¼	16¼	½
10⅛	8⅝	SonyCp .02a	30	414	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
35¾	27⅜	SooLin 2.45E	7	6	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛—	¼
18	15⅝	SCarEG 1.52	8	89	17⅞	16⅞	17	
16⅞	14⅜	SoJerin 1.56	7	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	
13½	9⅜	Soudwn .60	6	81	12⅝	12	12	
14⅝	9⅞	SoestBk .40b	10	129	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	
7	5	SoeasPS .89t	18	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
21⅞	18⅝	SoCalE 1.68	6	435	19⅞	19½	19⅝—	
16⅛	13⅞	SouthCo 1.40	8	824	15	14¾	14⅞	
37⅛	31¼	SoInGE 2.40	8	3	34½	34½	34½+	½
57⅛	45⅜	SoNRes 1.65	7	77	55½	54⅞	54⅞—	½
38⅛	32⅞	SoNwEnTl 3	9	10	35	34⅞	35 +	⅛
47	43¼	SoNE pf 3.82		3	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛+	⅜
38⅝	30	SouPac 2.24	8	104	34⅝	34	34	
62¼	50⅛	SouRy 2.32	11	105	61	60⅜	60⅜	
6¼	5½	SouRy pf .50		9	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
36½	27⅛	SoUnCo 1.76	9	12	35⅝	35	35⅛—	⅛
26⅛	21	Southind .50	12	9	24⅜	24¼	24¼—	⅛
13⅝	6⅝	SwstFor .20	24	45	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
25⅛	16¼	SwtFl pf1.50		13	23½	23½	23½—	⅛
13⅝	11½	SwPbSv .98	7	584	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
14½	3¼	SprinFd	7	68	13⅞	13½	13½—	⅛
9⅛	6⅞	Sparton .24a	5	57	8⅛	7⅞	8 +	⅛
15⅞	10	SperryHut 1	8	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
51⅛	38⅝	SperryR .92	13	156	50⅜	50⅛	50⅛—	
14	6⅝	Sprague El		128	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	
15⅛	10¼	SpringM .75	11	15	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜—	
29	20⅜	SquarD 1.10	17	340	28	27⅝	27⅝—	
38⅛	28½	Squibb .90	15	207	33¼	33	33 —	¼
31⅞	24⅞	StaleyMfg 1	6	44	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	
23⅞	21⅞	StPoor 1.92a		16	23⅛	22⅞	23	
40⅝	32⅛	StBrand 1.14	15	85	38⅛	38	38¼—	⅛
49⅛	37	StBPaint .40	20	89	38⅞	37	37 —	1
28⅛	29⅛	StdOilCl 2.20	8	401	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	
53	42⅞	StOilInd 2.30	9	216	50⅝	50⅜	50½+	⅛
79⅝	61½	StOilOh 1.36	20	157	71⅝	70¼	70⅝—	1
9⅛	6⅞	StdPress .40		3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
7	5¼	StdPrud .66	33	14	6¼	6	6	
16½	9¼	Standex .70	8	20	16½	16⅛	16½+	⅛
33⅛	21	StanWk 1.04	10	91	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜+	⅛
10⅜	6⅞	Stanray .60		3	10	10	10	
2⅞	⅜	StaMuf Inv		31	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12	10⅝	StaMSe 1.05		20	11⅝	11½	11½+	⅛
48⅛	41⅞	Stauff Chem	9	137	44⅞	43⅞	44⅞+	1¼
9⅛	6⅝	Sterchi .48	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
21	15⅞	SterDrug .70	12	300	17⅛	16¾	17 —	⅛
6½	4⅞	SterlPre .11t	5	11	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
16	12⅝	Sterndnl .40	7	88	14¼	13⅝	13¾—	⅛
26⅝	17⅞	StevenJ 1.20	7	85	21⅞	20⅞	20½—	⅛
34¼	23⅛	StewWa 1.96	8	7	29	28⅝	28¾—	⅛
26⅞	18¼	StokVC 1.20	8	67	22⅞	21½	22¼+	⅛
63½	48¼	StoneW 2.50	8	24	63⅛	62¼	62¼—	⅜
15⅞	13½	Stone Con.56	5	7	14⅞	14¼	14⅝+	⅛
21	15⅛	StopShop 1	5	14	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞+	⅛
13⅛	9	StorTec .67t	8	49	11⅞	11	11 —	¼
25⅜	15⅞	StorerBdg 1	9	10	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞—	⅛
15	10⅝	StridRite .80	8	74	15¼	15	15	
49⅛	39⅜	StuWor 1.32	7	38	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛+	⅛
37	30½	StW pfA 1.40		4	36½	36½	36½+	½
76	54	StuWr pfB 5		1	76	76	76 +	1¼
6½	3⅞	Suave Shoe	6	36	5⅞	5¼	5¼—	⅛
20	14⅜	SubPrG 1.08	6	28	18	17½	17¾+	⅛
11¼	6¼	SuCrest .50	5	15	10	10	10	
24⅞	11¼	SunChm .40		22	22⅛	22⅞	22½—	⅛
37⅞	26⅝	SunCo 1.48	7	54	37½	37⅞	37⅞—	⅛
40	31⅛	SunCo pf2.25		95	40	39⅞	39⅞	
28¼	20⅝	Sunbeam 1.08	10	78	24⅜	24⅛	24½+	⅛
36	17	Sundstrnd 1	10	60	35⅞	35	35⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9⅜	SunshMg .36	18	84	12⅝	12⅜	12½+	⅛
40⅜	24⅞	SupVal 1.10	11	165	39⅛	38½	39¼+	¼
203	148	SuprOil 1.80	15	80	185	183	184 +	3
7⅛	5¼	SupmkG .24	6	10	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
40¼	16	Superscpe	6	63	18⅜	18	18 +	¼
5⅛	4	Sutro Mtg		6	5	5	5	
18	13⅜	Swank .88a	8	16	17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
22⅝	16⅝	Sybron .84	10	14	20⅝	20½	20½	
7⅝	4⅞	Systron Don		67	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
T								
15⅝	12⅛	Ticor 1	12	43	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
11⅝	6⅞	TRE Corp		20	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
32½	23¼	TaftBrd .80	10	31	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞—	¼
5⅞	1⅞	Talcott Nat		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
10	6⅝	Talley .60	6	96	9⅝	9½	9⅝—	⅛
12	8⅞	TalleypfB 1		18	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
19	15⅛	TampEl 1.12	8	320	17½	17¼	17½+	⅛
47⅛	26⅛	Tandy Corp	11	143	35⅛	35	35 —	⅛
21¾	13½	Tandycrft	8	7	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
12⅝	5⅞	Tappan .20		21	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
49⅜	18	Technicr .15	25	85	48¼	47½	47¾—	⅛
7	4⅞	Technicolr	9	15	5⅝	5¼	5⅜—	⅛
19⅞	9⅝	Technicon	14	43	13⅞	13½	13½—	⅛
65	44⅛	Tektronx .24	19	52	63⅛	62⅜	62⅞—	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Telecor .30	8	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
68⅛	22⅞	Teledn 1.45t	9	318	68⅞	67⅞	67⅞+	⅛
11¼	5⅜	Teleprmpt		149	8⅞	8½	8½—	⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Telex Cp	11	74	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
32⅛	26	Tenneco 1.75	7	469	32	31⅞	32 —	⅛
18⅛	13⅞	TesoroPet 1	5	116	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
31⅛	25⅞	Tesor pf 2.16		31	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
28⅛	23⅛	Texaco 2	9	826	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞+	⅛
41⅝	34½	TexComm 1	13	104	41⅞	41⅛	41½	
37⅞	28½	TexETr 1.85	8	144	38⅛	38	38⅛+	⅛
25⅞	24⅛	TxET pf 2.40		3	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜+	⅛
30½	27⅛	TxET pf 2.87		4	29	29	29	
40	29	TexGasTr 2	8	158	39½	39	39⅛—	⅛
39½	28½	TxGs pf 1.50		3	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞—	⅛
15⅞	11⅛	TexasInd 1b	11	20	14⅛	14	14⅛	
129¾	93⅞	TexInst 1	41	117	124⅝	122⅝	122⅝—	1½
8⅛	5⅛	Texas Intl	10	38	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
22⅜	13⅛	TexOGs .22a	10	x147	22	21½	21½	
22⅛	17	TexUtil 1.32	10	500	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
36⅝	28	Texsgif 1.20	10	227	34⅛	33⅜	33⅞	
9⅝	4⅛	Textl Ind		16	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
29⅛	20⅛	Textron 1.20	11	504	29⅛	29	29 —	⅛
34⅝	26⅛	Textr pf 2.08		8	35	35	35 +	⅛
26½	19½	Textr pf 1.40		14	26⅛	26½	26½	
19⅛	12⅝	Thiokol .84	7	x92	19¼	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
43	33	ThomBet .88	23	30	41⅜	41⅛	41½—	⅛
13½	7⅝	Thomln .40b	10	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅛	6⅛	ThriftDg .40	10	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
38½	28½	TidwatM .80	6	6	35	34⅞	35 +	⅛
19½	13⅛	TigerInt .40	11	103	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
69½	57⅞	TimeInc 2	13	16	62⅛	62	62 —	⅛
23¼	18¼	TimeMir .60	15	142	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+	⅛
59⅞	35⅝	Timkn 2.20a	10	54	56⅝	55⅛	55⅛—	½
13⅝	9½	Tish Rlty		13	12	11⅞	12	
6½	4⅝	TobinP .15e		1	6	6	6	
14	7⅛	Todd Shipyd		12	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
25¼	22⅝	TolEdis 2.1	2 7	53	23⅞	23½	23½—	⅛
19¼	10½	TonkaCp .48	5	20	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
8¼	6⅛	ToolRol .40b	20	7	6½	6⅜	6½+	⅛
14¼	4⅞	Tracor .20	10	31	13¼	13	13 —	⅛
28⅝	19½	TraneCo .96	9	1	27	27	27 +	⅛
35¾	29	TranUn 1.60	16	13	34⅛	33⅞	34 —	⅛
14⅝	7½	TransW Air		197	12⅝	12¼	12½—	⅛
16½	11⅛	TWApf 2		1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
12¼	8¼	Transam .62	10	194	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
22⅞	20⅝	Traninc 1.92		13	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
14⅛	8½	Transco .80	7	114	13⅞	13½	13¾+	⅛
12	8	Transcn .45	13	46	12	11⅞	11⅞	
12	6¼	TranOhF .20	5	15	10	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
26¼	16⅜	Tranwy 1.40	7	33	20⅝	20⅛	20¼—	⅛
34¼	25	Travlrs 1.08	12	402	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
40	32¼	Travelr pf 2		1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	
21⅞	18½	TriCon 1.52e		58	20⅞	20¼	20⅝+	⅛
2½	1¼	TriSou Mtge		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15½	10⅞	Trianind .90	14	7	12	11⅞	11⅞	
12½	6½	Triang Pac		7	10⅛	10½	10½	
18⅛	15⅞	Trinity Ind.56	5	24	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
30½	24¼	Tropican .30	17	40	27	26½	26⅝—	⅛
13½	11½	TucsonG .96	8	45	12¼	12	12 —	⅛
15	8⅞	TwenCen .30	6	47	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
17⅛	11½	TycoLab .20	11	39	14½	14⅛	14½+	¼
19⅞	16	Tyler Corp.50	7	41	19¼	19⅛	19¼+	⅛
U								
29⅞	21½	UALInc .60		158	27⅜	27⅛	27¼+	¼
16⅞	13⅞	UGICp 1.40	7	4	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
15⅝	10⅝	UMCInd 1	10	28	14⅝	14¼	14¼+	⅛
5⅝	1⅞	UMET Tr		3	1	1	1 —	⅛
13⅞	10	UOP		60	12¼	12	12⅛+	⅛
35⅝	19⅝	UVInd 1b	6	18	34	33⅞	34 +	⅛
42	24	UVin pf 1.26		2	39¼	39⅛	39⅛—	⅛
25¼	20⅞	UARCO 1.30	6	8	21¼	21¼	21¼	
11⅛	7⅝	Unarco .60	7	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
10⅞	8½	UnBancp .84	10	50	10¼	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
67⅛	60⅞	UnCamp 1.60	14	60	62⅛	61½	62 +	⅛
76⅛	60⅛	UnCarb 2.50	11	318	66⅛	65⅛	65⅝	
9⅝	6⅛	Un Commrc		21	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
10⅛	4⅞	Union Corp	35	61	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
14⅞	12½	UnElec 1.36	8	254	14⅜	14⅛	14¼+	⅛
39½	33	UnEl pf 3.50		z50	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
44	40	UnEl pf 4		z10	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛+	⅛
29	26¼	UnEl pf 2.72		2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
88	76	UnEl7pf 8		1	82	82	82	
6	3⅝	Un Fidelity	6	8	4	3⅞	4	
75⅛	40⅞	UnOCal 2.10	7	237	55	54½	54⅞+	¼
71	52½	UOCa pf2.50		30	70½	70¼	70½+	⅛
93	76	UPacCp 2.80	13	77	90½	89⅛	89⅛—	⅛
16¼	13⅛	UnPac pf .47		2	16	16	16 +	¼
2⅛	1⅞	Uniona Inc		31	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10½	7⅜	Uniroyal .50	11	259	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
11⅛	5⅞	Unit Brands	7	38	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	
9⅛	7⅛	UnitCp .97e		17	9	8⅞	8⅞	
10	5⅝	UFinCal .24	7	50	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
22½	14	UGasP 1.32	5	74	21⅝	21½	21⅝+	⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Un Guarnty	33	9	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞—	⅛
25½	22⅝	Ulllum 2.32	6	19	24	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
15	9⅝	UnitInd .50	7	7	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
8⅞	6⅝	UnitIn pf .42		2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜+	⅛
7½	4½	UnitInn .10	7	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
12¼	9⅛	UJerBk 1.04	8	13	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
14¼	11½	UnitMM .80		63	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
41⅝	15⅝	Un Nuclr	24	246	40⅛	38⅝	39⅝—	
17⅛	10⅞	UnitRelg .48	6	26	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
19	15	USFoS 1.11e		21	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝—	
40⅝	32½	USFidG 2.48	16	16	40	39⅝	39⅝—	
25⅝	16⅝	USGyps 1.60	12	96	23	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
28⅝	22½	USGy pf 1.80		3	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝+	⅛
10⅞	5⅛	USHom .16	7	45	7	6⅞	7 —	⅛
7⅛	3⅝	USInd .20	16	126	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
12¼	6⅝	USLeasg .32	6	64	10	9½	10 +	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	US Rltylnv		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
28½	19⅛	USShoe 1.05	7	92	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛—	
57⅞	51	US Steel	9	414	54	53	53 —	⅛
22¼	19⅛	USTobac 1	11	16	20⅞	20½	20½—	
37½	30⅝	UnTech 1.30	9	222	36⅛	35⅛	35⅞—	⅛
168⅛	113⅛	UnTech pf 8		27	161¼	159⅛	161¼—	1
17	14	UniTel 1.12	9	330	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
2⅛	1¼	UniTel wt		2	1½	1½	1½	
22½	18¼	UnTI 2pf1.50		8	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅛
9⅝	4½	Unitrod .05e	11	20	8¼	8	8¼	
15⅛	11⅞	Univar .56	6	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
25	18½	UnLeaf 1.32	6	15	23⅛	23⅜	23⅛+	⅛
48½	37⅛	Upjohn .96	18	451	43½	42⅛	42⅞—	⅛
15¼	11⅝	USLIFE .36	6	39	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
11½	9⅝	UslifeF .96a		x6	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
63	46¼	UtahInt 1a	12	100	60⅛	58⅞	58⅞—	⅛
34¼	27⅜	UtahPL 2.80	9	116	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	½
32⅝	29⅛	UtPL pf 2.80		7	31¼	31	31¼+	⅛
V								
28⅜	22½	VFCp 1.10	8	238	24	23⅞	23⅞—	⅜
20½	11½	VSICorp .68	8	18	19⅛	19¼	19¼	
9⅛	7⅛	Valleyin .40	5	63	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
17⅛	12	Varian .20	13	77	15⅞	15¼	15¼—	½
6⅝	3¼	Venda Co		20	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
7	4⅜	Venica .20	25	8	4½	4½	4½	
14¼	12⅛	VestSe 1.31e		9	13⅛	13¼	13⅜	
31	20⅞	Vetco .05e	7	2	23⅞	23½	23½—	⅛
11⅞	7½	Viacom Intl	11	100	10	9¾	9¾+	⅛
8	3⅝	Victor Comp		25	7⅞	7⅛	7⅝	
14⅞	12¾	VaEPw 1.24	7	611	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
95	83	VaEP pf8.84		z100	90	90	90 +	1
102¼	98	VaEP pf9.75		z100	99	99	99	
30⅛	27⅞	VaEP pf2.0		8	29¼	29⅛	29¼—	⅛
8½	6⅛	Vornado Inc	5	29	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
22½	18⅛	Vulcan Mtr 1	9	68	23½	22½	22⅞+	⅛
W								
48	41¼	WabR pf4.50		z50	46½	46½	46½+	½
23	9⅛	Wachova	11	83	22¼	21⅝	21⅝—	⅜
60¼	49⅛	Wach pf 2.20		52	58½	58⅛	58½—	1⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Wach Rlty		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
17⅛	13⅛	WalMart .08	15	86	14⅝	14	14	
16½	12⅞	Walgreen 1	9	26	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
33⅛	28⅛	WlkrA 1.40a	10	3	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜+	⅛
20	17⅛	WallMu .80a	7	6	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
44⅛	30⅛	JmWalt 1.20	8	343	32⅝	32¼	32⅜	
48	33⅝	JimW pf1.60		19	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛+	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	WardFd .47t	13	12	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
2⅝	1	Warnaco .80		78	9	8½	8½—	⅛
33½	16⅛	WarnS 1.20	14	3	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	
25⅛	7½	WrnCom .60	30	25	21	20⅝	21 +	⅛
88	53½	WrnC pf 4.25		3	76	76	76 +	1⅜
10	5½	WrnerCn .50	10	12	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
36½	29⅛	WarnerL 1	15	291	32½	31⅞	32 —	⅛
20	18	WashGs 1.88	9	x25	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
20	12⅛	WashStl	7	20	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
22½	19⅛	WasWat 1.60	9	31	21⅞	21	21⅜+	⅛
9⅛	6⅞	WasteM .05e	9	19	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
35⅞	25	Watkins .32	13	14	28	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
8⅛	4⅞	WayGos .40	13	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
	4	Wean Unit	8	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
16⅞	15⅞	Wea pf 2.20k		5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
9⅛	5½	Weathrd .40	9	35	9⅛	9	9	
7⅛	3⅛	WebbDel E	13	53	7	6⅞	7	
26	19⅛	WeisMkt .72	9	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
26⅛	15⅝	WellsFrgo 1	9	107	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
8⅛	5⅝	WellFM .13e		14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
56	47½	WIPP pf4.50		z100	50½	50½	50½	
22⅞	13½	WstPtPep 2.40	7	13 147	31⅛	31⅛	37⅞+	⅛
1⅝	9⅛	WnAirL .40a	31	72	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
25¼	17⅛	WnBnc 1.40	8	183	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
9½	11⅛	WnNorA .40	4	9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
13⅞		WnPac Ind	8	10	12⅛	12½	12½	
18⅛	12⅝	WnPubl .80b	6	15	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
9⅞	5⅛	WUnion 1.40	9	294	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
52⅞	44	WnUn pf4.60		1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛+	⅛
55½	4:	WnUn pf4.90		3	54	54	54	
7⅝	3	WestgEl .97	7	808	17½	17	17¼—	⅛
[illegible]	43⅛	Westg pf3.80		z50	48	48	48 +	1
47⅛	32½	Wstvco 1.50	10	55	44⅛	43⅞	44 —	⅛
25¼	16⅝	Weybrg 1.36	7	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
49⅛	37	Weyerhr .80	27	775	43⅛	42⅛	42½—	⅜
66⅝	55⅛	Weyr pf 2.80		129	61⅛	59⅛	59⅛—	1⅛
23⅛	18	WheelFr .60	12	x93	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛+	⅛
27⅞	16⅛	WheelPit Stl		9	21½	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
34⅛	24⅛	Whirlpool .80	13	124	25⅝	25½	25½—	⅛
25½	18½	WhiteCons 1	6	82	24½	24¼	24⅛—	⅛
36⅛	34⅛	WhitC pfC 3		1	36	36	36	
9⅛	⅛	White Mot		328	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅝	3	Whittaker	16	212	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
13⅞	9⅛	Wickes .25r		29	10⅛	10¼	10⅛—	⅛
6⅝	4	Wiebd St .28	7	4	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
29	26	WllmsCos 1	6	236	24	23⅜	23⅞+	⅛
7½	5⅛	WilshrO 12e	8	45	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	
41⅜	38½	WinnDx 1.44	14	19	38⅛	37⅞	38 —	⅛
54	49	WinrDix B		1	50½	50⅛	50½+	½
9½	5⅛	Winnebago	111	164	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
30	24⅛	WiscElPw 1.84	10	41	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
104	99	WisE pf 8.90		z40	101	101	101 +	1⅛
90	84⅛	WisE pf 7.75		z20	88	88	88	
19⅝	17	WisGas 1.79	9	44	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
19⅛	16⅛	WiscPL 1.60	8	33	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
18½	15⅛	WiscPS 1.38	8	35	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
29½	20⅛	Witco 1.40	9	38	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝+	⅛
72	51½	Witco pf 2.65		1	65	65	65	
21⅛	10	DeanW .60	4	66	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
6⅞	3⅞	WolvrW .16e	7	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
12⅛	11⅛	Wometco .44	8	1	12⅝	12	12⅛	
10⅝	5¼	WoodCp .10e	3	54	7	6⅝	7 +	½
38¼	13⅞	WoodPet .30	18	209	30⅛	28⅞	29⅞—	⅛
27½	20¼	Wolwth 1.20	6	165	24⅛	23⅞	24	
39¼	31⅛	Wolw pf 2.20		6	34⅛	34¼	34¼—	⅛
6⅜	4	World Airw	9	15	4½	4⅛	4½	
79½	64⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	11	18	79⅛	78½	78½—	½
10⅛	5	Wurlitzr .20	7	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Wylain .60	18	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
6⅝	2	Wyly Corp		132	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
X								
68⅞	48¼	XeroxCp 1	19	1341	62½	60⅞	60⅞—	1½
11⅞	7½	Xtra Inc		80	40	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
Y								
12¼	6⅛	Yates Ind		36	12	11⅛	11⅛—	¼
13	9⅛	YngSDr .15t	7	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
Z								
25⅛	15	ZaleCorp .88	6	314	16	15⅛	16 +	½
14⅛	11⅝	Zapata .30b	3	81	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅜
9½	5⅞	Zayre Corp	6	77	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
40⅝	23⅛	ZenithRad 1	19	387	34⅛	33⅞	34 +	¼
14⅞	9⅛	Zurnind .40	10	97	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	40.20
Albert Heijn	194
Algemenbank	302
Amrobank	70.60
A'dam	69.80
Fokker	33
Heineken	148.10
H.V.A	49.30
Holl-Am-H	90.20
Hoogovens	32.40
K.L.M.	112.28
Nlt Nieder	85.60
Pakhoed	112.50
Philips new	30.30
Robeco	196.50
Rolinco	151.50
Royal Dutch	128.60
Unilever	123.60
Van Ommer	225
VerMach	149.80

Brussels

Arbed	4,640
Brux-Lamb	1,970
Cock Ougrée	802
Electrobel	5,790
GB-Inno-BM	1,650
Hoboken	3,900
Pétrofina	5,040
Ph Gevaert	7,176
Soc. Générale	2,425
Solvay	2,570
Un Minière	1,188

Frankfurt

AEG	88
BASF	161.40
Bayer	137.50
Commerzbk	181.50
Cont. Gumm	91
Daimler	347.80
Deemag	164.60
DeutBank	281.50
DresdeBk	206
Hoechst	150
Gets Aktier	78
Hoesch	57.50
Karlstd	382
Kaufhof	230
KHD	159
Lofthansa	95.50
Mannesmann	362.50
Metallgesell	236
Neckerman	102.50
RWE new	159
Schering	335.50
Siemens	286
Thyssen	121.80
Veba	124
Volkswagen	132.40
*Ex-Div	

London

Anglo-Am	2.75
Anglo-Am cp	£23.00
Barclay Bk	2.75
Beecham G	3.85
BICC	1.12
Boots	1.25
Bowater	2.01
Brit-Am Tob	3.73
Brit Oxyg	0.66
Brit Pet	5.93
Burmah	0.42
CadburySc	0.47
Chartered	1.58
Courtaulds	1.31
Daggafont	—
DeBeer D	2.19
Decca Rec	2.34
Distillers	1.38½
Dunlop	0.79
E Mustline	2.33
GEC	1.57
FreeStGeo	£11.75
GKN	3.13
Glaxo G	4.03
Gold Fields	1.68
Gt Un St	1.82
Guinness	1.34
Hawker-Sidd	4.46
Hudson Bay	£15.75
Imp Chem	3.65
Imps	0.77½
Mark & Sper	1.82
MetalBox	2.73
Nichols	0.67
Plessey	0.77
Rand Mines	1.82
Rank Org	1.67
Royal Dutch	£38 ⅛
R.T.Z.	2.16
Shell	4.56
Thorn (A)	2.30
Tube Invest	3.36
Union Carb	2.98
Vickers	1.78
War L3½	25 15/16
West Deep	£7.34
West Driel	£12.75
West Hold	£16 ⅛
West Mtn	1.93
Woolworth	0.42½
ZCI	0.33

Milan

Bastog	1,030
Erba	2,150
Erc Marelli	470
Fiat	1,493
Finsider	278
Generali	44,510
IFI	2,215
Italgas	615
Italsider	429
LaRinas	66
Montedis	489.75
Olivetti	1,249
Pirelli	1,015
Snia Visco	1,465
Terni	272

Paris

Air Liquide	355
Alimentaire	81
BSN	485
Carrefour	1,803
Cim Lafarge	213.50
Citroën	50.20
Cie Bancaire	276.50
CFP	120.60
CGE	299.90
CCF	103
Ferodo	437
Imétal	112
L'Oréal	960
Mach Bull	36.38
Michelin	1,310
Moët-Henn	514
Moulinex	274
Paribas	156.50
PUK	98.15
Penarroya	53.30
Perrier	119
Peugeot	265.10
Rh Poul'enc	91.50
Saclior	56
St Gobain	119.50
Suez	219
Télémécan	751
Thomson	197
Usinor	68

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,325
Buerhle	1,820
B Boveri	1,695
Ciba Geigy	1,520
Cr Suisse	2,735
Fischer	685
HofRochN	9,375
Nestlé	3,425
Sandoz	5,250
Sté B Suisse	440
Sulzer	2,970
U.B. Suisse	3,290

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5⅛-5⅛	4 -4⅛	1½-1⅛	13 -13½
1 M.	5⅝-5⅞	3⅛-4⅛	1 -1⅛	13⅛-13⅞
3 M.	5⅝-5⅞	4⅛-4⅞	1⅛-1⅝	13⅞-13⅝
6 M.	6⅛-6⅝	4⅛-4⅞	1⅞-2	13⅛-13⅞
1 Y.	7⅛-7⅛	5⅛-6⅛	2⅛-2⅞	13½-13⅞

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, July 7.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*1.14½	* .68
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*1.56	* .69
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd	38½	.27
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	212.00	260.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton.	213.92	213.92
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	84-85	67-68
Lead, spot, lb.	.23	.19
Copper elec., lb.	74⅝	60½-65
Tin (Straits), lb.	4.2480	3.30¼
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	37	38½-39
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.860	4.65
Gold N.Y., oz.	123.30	165.85
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	984.80	758.90

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

July 7, 1976

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	15.60	15.65	14.25	14.50	15.22
Oct	16.00	16.00	14.50	14.85	N15.90
Jan	16.26	16.26	15.50	N15.20	16.07
Mar	16.20	16.20	14.90	15.20	15.90
May	16.03	16.03	14.86	15.20	15.55
Jul	15.80	15.82	14.60	14.60	15.16
Sep	15.18	15.15	14.50	14.70	15.25
Oct	45.05	15.10	14.50	14.55	15.10

Sales: 2,868.

WOOL (6,000 lbs) No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	101.90	102.00	101.90	101.575	102.30
Sep	99.75	99.95	97.65	98.725	99.70
Dec	92.00	92.40	90.75	92.005	92.00
Mar	87.10	87.50	86.10	87.225	87.10
May	84.15	84.25	82.85	84.075	83.90
Jul	80.75	80.75	80.00	80.975	80.75
Sep	78.00	78.75	78.00	78.475	78.25
Dec	74.50	75.05	74.50	74.955	74.50

Sales: 225.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	76.90	76.90	76.10	76.305	77.20
Sep	77.90	78.00	77.10	77.305	78.30
Dec	79.90	79.90	78.90	79.105	80.10
Jan	80.40	80.40	79.40	79.605	80.60
Mar	81.40	81.40	80.40	80.605	81.60
May	82.10	82.10	81.20	81.405	82.30
Jul	82.60	82.70	82.00	82.105	83.00

Sales: Estimated 6,075.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	510.50	510.50	500.00	501.40S	513.70
Aug	510.20	510.20	510.20	504.70S	516.10
Sep	518.50	518.50	504.50	506.40S	518.80
Dec	514.00	514.00	511.40	512.70S	525.00
Jan	525.80	526.00	513.80	514.90S	527.20
Mar	530.00	530.00	517.00	519.50S	531.80
May	532.30	532.30	523.50	524.20S	536.50
Jul	539.30	539.30	528.50	529.00S	541.40
Sep	543.50	543.50	537.00	534.00S	546.30

Sales: Estimated 19,999.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Nov	5.49	5.57	5.48	5.40	5.49
Mar	6.75	6.78	6.57	6.57	6.70
Apr	7.60	7.65	7.35	7.45	7.55
May	8.38	8.40	8.36	8.36	8.30

Sales: 915.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	53.30	53.30	53.05	B53.85	53.85
Sep	53.10	53.95	53.05	53.95	52.95
Nov	54.50	54.50	54.50	B54.55	B53.50
Jan	54.85	55.90	54.85	55.80	54.75
Mar	56.70	56.90	56.70	56.90	B55.75
May	57.70	57.90	57.70	57.90-	B56.80

Sales: 225.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	89.25	90.30	87.50	87.60	91.30
Oct	90.80	92.25	90.36	A90.36	92.36
Dec	86.80	87.65	86.07	86.07	88.07
Mar	85.00	85.50	84.35	A84.35	86.35
May	82.00	82.90	81.70	A81.70	83.70
Jul	77.50	78.30	77.35	A77.30	79.30
Oct	69.50	70.80	68.55	68.60	70.30
Dec	64.90	65.10	63.75	63.80	65.42

Sales: 5,850.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aug	124.0	124.10	123.80	123.90S	124.20
Oct	124.90	125.20	124.80	125.08S	125.30
Dec	126.40	126.60	126.30	126.40S	126.60
Feb	127.60	128.10	127.60	127.80S	128.00
Apr	128.90	129.40	128.90	129.20S	129.40

Jun	130.80	1310.0	130.70	130.70S	130.80
Aug	1324.0	132.50	132.70	132.20S	132.40
Oct	133.70	133.70	133.70	133.70S	133.90

Sales: 432.

CHICAGO FUTURES

July 7, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	3.86	3.86	3.68	3.68½	3.87
Sep	3.96	3.96	3.79¾	3.79¾	3.99
Dec	4.05	4.09	3.95¼	3.95¼	4.14½
Mar	4.23	4.23	4.07¼	4.07¼	4.27½
May	4.33	4.33	4.15	4.15	4.35
Jul	4.27	4.27	4.17	4.17	4.37

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	3.06	3.06	2.97½	2.99	3.07
Sep	3.05	3.05	2.94¾	2.94¾	3.05
Dec	2.96	2.96	2.86¼	2.86¼	2.96¼
Mar	3.04	3.04	2.95½	2.95½	3.05¼
May	3.05	3.05½	2.99¾	2.99¾	3.09½
Jul	3.06	3.07	3.02½	3.02½	3.12

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	7.57	7.57	7.05	7.07	7.27
Aug	7.60	7.60	7.08	7.14	7.32
Sep	7.63	7.63	7.12	7.17	7.37½
Nov	7.77½	7.77¼	7.21	7.27	7.47¼
Jan	7.62	7.82½	7.26	7.32	7.52½
Mar	7.87	7.88	7.35	7.35	7.60
May	7.84	7.84	7.35	7.35	7.60
May	7.84	7.84	7.35	7.37	7.62
Jul	7.94	7.94	7.36	7.37	7.64

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	22.45	22.45	20.95	21.00	22.30
Aug	22.40	22.50	21.15	21.20	22.15
Sep	22.55	225.5	21.27	21.30	22.27
Oct	22.70	227.0	21.38	21.45	22.38
Dec	22.95	22.95	21.80	21.80	22.80
Jan	22.95	22.95	21.83	21.85	23.00
Mar	23.15	23.15	22.00	22.05	23.00
May	23.20	23.25	22.10	22.15	23.10
Jul	22.90	23.25	22.25	22.25	23.25

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	226.00	228.00	212.50	212.50	227.50
Aug	230.00	230.00	217.30	217.50	227.50
Sep	231.00	231.00	219.70	219.70	229.70
Oct	231.00	231.00	219.00	219.80	229.80
Dec	231.00	231.00	221.70	221.70	231.70
Jan	230.00	231.00	222.00	222.00	232.00
Mar	233.00	233.00	223.50	223.50	233.50
May	234.00	234.00	224.00	224.00	234.00
Jul	236.00	237.00	227.00	227.00	237.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jun	516.50	517.00	508.00	509.00	522.50
Aug	321.00	322.00	508.00	509.80	323.00
Sept	516.50	516.50	508.00	509.50	523.50
Oct	520.50	520.50	508.00	510.00	522.50
Dec	523.50	524.00	511.00	513.00	526.50
Feb	527.00	527.00	514.00	516.00	529.50
Apr	531.50	531.50	517.00	520.00	534.50
Jun	536.50	536.50	521.50	523.70	539.00
Aug	536.00	537.50	527.00	528.80	543.50
Oct	546.50	546.50	530.00	534.00	549.50
Dec	—	—	—	539.30	553.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aug	40.50	41.30	40.5	B41.30	39.85
Oct	43.10	43.92	43.00	B43.92	42.35
Dec	44.80	45.55	44.65	B45.55	44.10
Feb	45.90	45.95	45.07	B45.95	44.50
Apr	45.90	46.22	45.60	46.15	A44.80
Jun	46.88	47.27	46.75	47.15	45.80
Aug	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	45.75

Sales: Aug 5,370; Oct 2,674; Dec 1,908; Feb 402; April 71; June 51; Aug 1.

Open interest: Aug 14,972; Oct 9,015; Dec 4,269; Feb 2,504; April 536; June 156; Aug 24.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	50.00	50.50	49.50	50.10	49.10
Aug	46.15	45.70	45.85	46.60	45.35
Oct	43.05	43.55	42.90	43.20	42.40
Dec	42.95	43.4	42.85	43.30	42.60
Feb	43.70	43.65	42.95	43.50	42.76
Apr	41.70	42.20	41.50	42.17	41.35
Jun	42.75	42.92	42.50	B42.92	B42.45
Jul	42.50	43.00	42.50	B42.75	A42.50

Sales: July 1,057; Aug. 2,601; Oct. 772; Dec. 271; Feb. 188; April 72; June 28; July 15.

Open interest: July 2,435; Aug. 4,296; Oct. 2,429; Dec. 1,880; Feb. 628; April 382; June 114; July 77.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	54.50	54.40	53.90	53.90	54.80
Aug	55.75	55.75	54.50	A54.50	54.80
Sep	59.00	59.65	58.10	58.10	58.35
Oct	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	B56.00
Nov	60.90	61.80	60.45	60.50	60.90
Dec	63.00	63.50	61.60	61.60	62.10

Sales: July 22; Aug. 1; Sep. 480, Oct. 6; Nov. 33; Dec. 103.

Open interest: July 130; Aug. 46; Sep 1,232; Oct. 2; Nov. 324; Dec. 697.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	72.50	73.42	71.90	72.95	71.5
Aug	70.30	71.20	69.75	70.70	69.2
Feb	65.00	65.60	64.80	65.50	63.4
Mar	65.10	65.30	64.75	65.30	B63.7
May	66.00	66.00	65.25	A65.60	64.2
Jul	66.50	66.50	65.65	B65.80	B64.8

Sales: July 875; Aug 3,689; Feb 1,488; Mar 57; May 15; July 2.

Open interest: July 1,734; Aug 5,88[illegible]; Feb 2,197; Mar 801; May 264; July 3.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	124.50	124.70	124.30	124.50	124.9
Dec	126.50	126.80	124.30	126.50	126.7
Mar	128.60	128.90	128.40	128.80	128.7
Jun	130.50	131.00	130.40	131.00	130.8
Sep	132.70	133.40	132.30	133.00	133.2
Dec	135.40	135.40	135.40	135.40	—

Sales: Sep. 203; Dec. 145; March 36; June 8; Sept. 5; Dec. 1.

London Commodities

July 7, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Aug	204.5	198	199.25-200	199 -199.
Oct	215	207	208.80-209	208.95-209
Dec	221.25	214.50	214.75-215	215.60-215
Mar	221.25	214.75	215.35-215.50	215.75-215
May	220.50	211.25	214 -214.50	214 -215
Aug	218	213.50	212 -213	211 -212
Oct	217	212.50	211 -212	213 -214
Lots: 6,784.				
COCOA				
Jul	1270	1260	1259 -1260	1253 -125
Sep	1260	1243	1244 -1245	1242 -124
Dec	1184	1168½	1168½-1169	1165½-116
Mar	1134	1120	1120 -1121	1116 -111
May	1102	1091½	1091½-1092	1084 -108
Jul	1070	1063	1062½-1063	1056 -106
Sep	1037		1037 -1038½	1027 -103
Lots: 4,153.				
COFFEE				
Jul	No trade		1525 -1540	1572 -157
Sep	1572	1545	1548 -1540	1596 -159
Nov	1567	1540	1545 -1546	1589 -159
Jan	1560	1535	1536 -1537	1580 -158
Mar	1550	1527	1531 -1533	1575 -157
May	1553	1532	1530 -1533	1571 -157
Jul	1540		1529 -1535	1565 -157
Lots: 3,718.				

London Metals Market

July 7, 1976

	Today Bid-Asked	Previous Bid-Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	932.50- 933.50	930 - 93[illegible]
3 months	968 - 968.50	965 - 96[illegible]
Cathodes: spot	921.50- 922.50	918.50- 91[illegible]
3 months	957 - 957.50	953 - 95[illegible]
Tin: spot	4,760 -4,765	4,705 -4,71[illegible]
3 months	4,848 -4,850	4,815 -4,82[illegible]
Lead: spot	290 - 290.50	286 - 28[illegible]
3 months	302.75- 303	298 - 29[illegible]
Zinc: spot	435.50- 436	437.50- 43[illegible]
3 months	453.50- 454	455.50- 45[illegible]
Silver: spot	279.10- 279.30	280.90- 28[illegible]
3 months	289.20- 289.30	290.60- 29[illegible]

Paris Commodities

July 7, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	C[illegible]
SUGAR				
Aug	1,845	1,800	1,805-1,815	+
Oct	2,020	1,944	1,978-1,979	+
Nov			1,975-2,000	+
Dec	2,100		1,995-2,005	—
Jan			2,075-2,120	+
Mar	2,145	2,057	2,090-2,092	+
May	2,137	2,020	2,100-2,120	+
Jul			2,100-2,125	+
Aug			2,100-2,125	+
Lots: 276.				
COCOA				
Jul			1,055-1,130	
Sep	1,083	1,073	1,074-1,078	+
Dec	992	978	987- 988	+
Mar	955	951	955- 963	+
May			970- —	+
Jul			900- —	+
Lots: 139.				

Market Summaries

NYSE Most Active

July 7, 1976

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Simplicity Pattern	270,000	14⅝	+ ⅜
General Portland	233,300	6	— ¼
Atlas Corp.	186,500	6⅛	— ¼
Gulf Line Ho'ting	161,700	10⅝	+ ½
Dow Chemic	156,400	46⅛	+ ⅛
Polaroid	150,700	40⅝	+ ⅜
General Motors	129,400	68⅛	+ ½
G. D. Searle	126,300	14	—1⅜
Lockheed Aircraft	119,700	11⅛	+ ⅜
United Nuclear	119,300	37½	—2⅛
Eastman Kodak	114,200	97⅞	— ⅛
TWA	109,900	13	+ ⅛
S. S. Kresge	107,700	35⅞	— ⅛
Tandy Corp.	99,800	34⅛	—1
Northern Natl Gas	99,100	47⅝	+1⅛

	Today	Prev day
Volume (in millions)	18.47	16.13
Advances	806	644
Declines	603	737
Unchanged	460	464
Total issues	1,869	1,845
New 1976 highs	84	75
New 1976 lows	17	9

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	989.77	994.43	982.56	991.16	—0.65
20 Trn	223.24	224.93	222.21	224.14	+0.86
15 Util	88.64	89.56	88.32	89.24	+0.67
65 Stk	308.47	310.41	306.61	309.36	+0.52

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	117.10	115.50	116.66	+0.33
60 Utilities	47.44	46.74	47.34	+0.37
Finance	11.76	11.60	11.68	—0.04
Transportation	14.84	14.68	14.81	+0.07
500 Stocks	104.23	102.80	103.83	+0.29

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	55.48	55.15	55.48	+0.16
Industrials	61.95	61.56	61.95	+0.18
Transportation	41.63	41.41	41.63	+0.23
Utilities	36.26	36.08	36.26	+0.15
Financial	53.66	53.52	53.66	—0.13

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
July 6	145,921	307,955	502
July 2	131,970	271,467	808
July 1	144,248	315,481	926
June 30	149,205	358,231	316
June 29	139,145	328,581	782

* These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
U.S. Filter	76,600	10¼	+ ½
Houston Oil Mnl	49,500	61	+ ⅜
Earth Resources	48,400	18	+ ⅜
Atlas Corp. wts	47,900	2⅞	— ⅛
Data Products	47,600	12⅜	+ ½
Syntex	42,500	33½	Unch.
Asamera Oil	37,200	12⅝	+ ⅛
Consol Oil & Gas	22,200	13⅛	+ ¼
Federal Resources	21,800	5⅝	— ⅛
Trico	21,400	6⅛	+ ⅜

Approx. stock sales 1,900,200
Stock sales year ago 4,147,825

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
105.30	105.09	105.30	+0.04

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-75

Allied Super, Ambac Ind, Ambrnd Pf, Ampex Cp, Amstar Cp, Anaconda, Archdan M, Arkans Best, Bally Mfg, Bang Punt, Bankamer, Benefl Cp, Bluebird In, Borden, Bristmy Pf, Brunswk, Budget Ind, Cessna Air, Cities Svc, Con Edis, Cowles Com, Crane Co, Crocker Nat, Lena Cp, Del Monte, Dillngh Pf, Gen Instru, Gulfw Wl, Halliburtn, Helleman, Hershy Fds, Interpace, Kellog Co, Kerrmcg, Kidde Co, Kidde Pfb, Levitt Cap, Mallory, Mccord Cp, Mcgraw Ed, Mesa Pet, Mesp 1.60pf, Mohwk Dat, Molycorp, Molycorp Pf, Nysla Eg, Northrop Cp, Okc Corp, Otis Elev, Park Hann, Pet Inc, Peting Pf, Portec, Proct Gam, Psind 4.32p, Rca Cv4pf, Raytheon, Repfin Sv, Revere Co, Revlon, Sierra Pac, Skelly Oil, Stdoil Cal, Stride Rite, Stowor Pfb, Teledyne, Taxcom Bk, Texstran, Textron, Texin 2.08, Texin 1.40, Times Mir, Vulcan Mat, Womeico, Woods Pet

NEWS LOWS-11

Adams Drg, Apaco Corp, Auto Data, Chelsea Ind, Diam Int, Georpac Wl, Hsef 2.37 Pf, Morse Elp, Nim 3.40 Pf, Portg 2.60 P, Stbr Paint

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	102¼	103¼
Ashland 8-87	96½	97½
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	101½	102½
Aust-Swiss -87	93½	94½
BFCE 9-82	101	102
BFCE 8¾-85	99¾	100¾
B.N.P. 9½-81	103¼	104¼
Borregaard 8¾-86	96	97
British Gas 9-81	101	102
Broken Hill 10-80	102½	103½
Broken Hill 9½-87	103	104
Carrier 8-87	94½	95½
CNE 9¾-85	100½	101½
CN Rhône 10-80/5	103½	104½
Cons Food 7½-91	92½	93½
Conoco 8-86	99	100
Cont Tel 8¾-88	99¾	100¾
Copen Tel 8½-86	97	98
Cut Ham 8-87	95¾	96¾
Dana 8-87	94¾	95¾
Denmark 9-82	101	103
Denmark 7½-90	85¾	86½
Dow Corn 8½-84	101¾	102¾
Dupont 7½-78	102½	103½
ECS 8¾-81	101	102
ECS 9¼-86	101	102
EIB 9½-85	102¾	103¾
Erap 9¾-85	102¾	103¾
Ericsson 9¾-85	103½	105
Esso 7½-78	101	102
Esso 8-86 Nov	100¼	101¼
Eurofima 8½-83	100	100¾
First Chic 7-80	97	98
Gen Mills 8-86	99	100
Gen Mot 8¾-84	104¾	105¾
Gould 9¾-83	102½	103½
Haas 8¾-86	101	102
L.D.B.J. 9½-82	101	102
Intl Util 8¼-82	98	99
Michelin 9¼-86	101	102
Michelin 7½-88	86	87
Miles 9¼-80	104	105
Modo 9½-83	101¼	102¼
Montreal 9¾-81	103¾	104¾
Montreal 9¼-83	101¾	102¾
Motorola 8-87	98¼	99¼
New Brunsw 9-83	100¾	101¾
N Zealand 9¼-82	103¾	104¾
NrgKomBk 7½-87	89½	90½
NorskHyd 9¾-85	104	105
NorthAMR 7¼-79	99¾	100¾
Norway 9-80	103¾	104¾
Norway 8½-81	100¾	101½
Ontario H 8¾-86	103	104
Oslo 9-88	100½	101½
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	101½	102½
Owens Corn 9-85	102½	103½
Pac.Light 9¼-81	103½	104½
Pac.Light 8-88	94½	95½
Pennwlt 8-87	97	98
Prov.Quebec 9-82	101½	102½
Prov.Quebec 7½-8	91½	92½
Ralston 7½-87	94	95
Richardson 8¾-85	102¼	103¼
S.A.S. 8-85	93¼	94¼
Scanraft 8½-88	99½	100½
Scott 8¾-86	102	103
Seagram 9-83	102½	103½
SFE 9-83	101½	102½
Shell 8-86	99½	100½
Shell 7½-87	95	96
Skandin 10¼-87	106	107¼
SNCF 9¼-81	103	104
St. Ind. 8°-80	103½	104½
St. Ind. 8½-85	103¼	104¼
S. Handels 9¼-86	102	103
Sybron 8-87	95	96
Tenneco 7½-79	101	102
Tenneco 7¾-87	93¾	94¾
Textron 7¾-87	92¾	93¾
Transocean 8-86	99	100
Transocean 7½-80	96¾	97¾
Union Oil 7-79	101	102
Union Oil 7½-80	94	95
Utah 8-87	96¾	97¾
Volvo 9½-85	102½	103½
BroadHale 4½-80	73½	75½
Carnation 4-88	78½	80½
Chevron 5-88	119	120
Chrysler 4¾-88	59½	61½
Chrysler 5-88	62½	64½
Cont Tel 5½-88	76	78
Cumns In 6¾-88	85	87
Dart Ind 4¾-88	76	78
EastKodak 4½-88	115	117
Econ Lab 4¾-87	73	75
Firestone 5-88	87	89
Ford 6-86	94½	96½
Ford 5-88	84½	86½
Gen Elec 4¾-87	83½	85½
Gen Food 4¾-87	83½	85½
Gillette 4¾-87	82½	84½
Gillette 4¾-87	73	75
Gould 5-87	96	98
Gulf West 5-88	100½	102½
Honeywell 6-86	81½	83½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	80½	82½
ITT 4¾-87	72	74
Komatsu 7¼-90	105	106½
Matsushita 6¾-90	117	119
Mitsui 7¼-90	103	104½
McDerm 4¾-87	145	147
Morgan JP 4¾-87	118	120
Nabisco 5¼-88	91	93
Owe Ill 4½-87	98½	100½
Penney JC 4¾-87	78½	80½
Phil Lamb 4¾-88	95	97
R.C.A. 5-88	79½	81½
Revlon 4¾-83	125	127
Revlon 4¾-87	106	108
Sperry 4¾-88	101	103
Squibb Intl 4¾-8	76	78
Texaco 4½-88	73½	75½
UnCarb 4¾-82	117	119
WarnLam 4¾-87	84	86
WarnLam 4¾-88	79½	81½
Xerox 5-88	75	77

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	78	80
Ashland 5-88	82	84
Beatrice 6¾-91	111	113
Beatrice 4½-92	93½	95½
Borden 6¾-91	108	110
Borden 5-92	98	100

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	100.69	91.32	103.88
Previous	100.66	91.31	104.16

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices July 7, 1976

NEW YORK (AP). The following list is a selected National securities dealers assn. over the counter bank-insurance and industrial stocks.

	Bid	Ask
Ala Prs	5¼	6¼
Aid Inc	6½	7½
Avm Cp	1½	2
Addisn W	6⅝	7¼
Adv Ros	2	2⅝
Alberts	7⅛	8
Allco Inc	10⅛	11⅛
Allers Ph	23½	24¼
Allyn Bac	7⅛	7⅝
Ael Lab	1⅛	1½
Am Exp	37	37½
Am Finl	9	9⅝
Am Furn	3¼	3½
Am Great	10⅛	10⅝
A Micro	10⅝	10⅞
Am Telev	19¼	20
Am Weld	10	11
Amtr Dv	1	1⅛
Anadite In	5½	5⅞
Anheus B	31	31½
Ard May	2⅛	2⅝
Arkwtg	20	20⅝
Ascc Bot	14	14⅝
Atlgas Lt	12⅞	13⅛
Baird At	2⅞	3⅝
Bang Hy	12⅝	13⅛
Bkam Rlt	6⅝	7⅛
Bassett F	20¼	21
Bayls Mk	8⅛	8⅝
Beel ine F	5½	6
Betz Lab	35⅛	36½
Bibb Co	7⅛	8⅛
Bird Son	38	40
Birtchr	1⅛	1⅛
Bick Hills	18	18½
Bonza Int	3⅛	3⅝
Braden	7⅛	7⅝
Brinks	8⅝	9⅛
Brks Sce	12½	16¼
Brwning	3⅞	4⅛
Buckb M	5	5½
Buckeye	10½	10⅝
Burn Sim	4⅝	5⅛
Calwsy	28	29½
Campl Ch	2⅛	3⅛
Canrad H	⅝	1
Cap Swst	4⅛	4⅝
Capin Air	2⅛	3⅛
Care Cp	2	2⅝
Cenvl Ps	13⅝	14
Chm Les	10½	11½
Chesa Ut	10	11
Chl Bridg	76	78
Chitn Cp	5⅛	5⅝
Chrissa	122	126
Circle F	3½	4⅛
Citznut A	32⅞	33¼
Citznut B	31⅛	31⅝
Clark Mf	31	32
Clow Cp	6⅝	7⅛
Colu Vent	⅞	1⅛
Com Cir	11½	12⅛
Coml Sh	22	23½
Comw Pa	25⅝	27⅛
Con Pap	28⅛	29½
Craw Co	9⅛	10
Cross Co	13⅛	14
Cutlr Fed	2⅛	3
Danly M	5½	6½
Data Dgn	5½	5⅝
Data 100	9½	10
Dayt Inc	29½	30½
Decor In	2⅛	2⅝
Dekib Ag	33	34
Delhi Oil	4⅞	5⅛
Delux C	21⅛	22
Det Cant	12	13
Det Intbr	27	28
Dewey El	1⅛	1⅝
Diam Cry	16¼	17
Dbn Cru	17⅛	18
Docutel	7⅛	7⅝
Dollar G	8⅞	9⅛
Dorch G	9	9⅛
Dow Jone	31	31⅜
Doyle Db	12⅛	12⅛
Dunkin D	6⅛	6⅝
Dariron	26½	27½
Eberln In	3⅛	3⅝
Econ Lab	25⅞	26⅛
Elpas El	10¼	10⅝
Elba Syst	2⅛	2⅝
Elder Be	7⅛	8
Elec Nucl	8½	9¼
Elec Mod	1⅛	2⅛
Energy C	18⅞	19⅛
Enthisn	4	4⅛
Equty Oil	24⅛	24⅛
Ethan Al	20¼	21
Fab Tek	⅞	1⅛
Fldm Lf	22½	23
Fingrht	5	5⅝
Fst Bk Sy	45½	46⅛
Fst Bost	19½	20¼
Fstemp S	6⅛	7
Fshm F	1⅛	1⅝
Ficknar	11½	12
Fla Watu	⅞	1
Forest O	17⅛	17⅛
Frmigil	⅝	1⅛
Fotomat	13⅝	14⅛
Frkln Cp	5⅛	5⅝
Frnkln El	9⅝	9⅞
Frnd Ice	19¼	20
Gen Fles	4	5
G Reinsu	154	158
Gov Effn	8	8⅝
Graph Cn	14⅝	15½
Green Mt	10⅝	11⅛
Grey Adv	12	12½
Gulf Intst	15⅛	15⅝
Gyrodn	2½	3¼
Harper R	8½	9
Hartf Nc	12⅛	13½
Henred F	18⅛	19
Holobm	2	2⅝
Hoover	13¼	13⅝
Horiz Res	1¼	2¼
Huds Pap	26⅛	27½
Hyatt Co	5⅝	6
Hayit Int	4⅝	5⅛
Ind Nuclr	4⅛	4⅝
Infra Ind	1⅛	1⅝
Intel Cp	69½	71
Interc En	7⅛	8⅛
Infrmk In	2½	3
Infrmt G	12⅝	13⅛
Inbk Wsh	3⅛	3⅝
Iasou Ut	23⅛	23⅝
Jamsby	14¼	15
Jiffy Fds	⅞	1⅛
Joslyn M	14⅛	15
Kalsr Sti	41⅛	42½
Kaisti Pf	18	18½
Kaivar	2½	2⅞
Kaman A	24½	25¼
Kampg A	7⅛	7⅝
Kate Gre	½	1
KaysAm	3¼	3⅝
Kear Tr	7	7⅝
Kelly Svc	16⅝	17⅛
Keuff Ess	15⅛	16⅛
Kaya Fib	16⅛	16⅝
Kay Cust	8	8½
King Int	1⅛	1⅝
Knap Vog	15⅛	16⅛
Lance In	21	21⅝
Land Res	1⅛	1½
Lane Co	21½	22½
Lin Bcast	16¼	16⅝
Log Elrn	3½	4⅛
Madisn G	13⅝	14⅛
Mai Rlty	1 1/16	1⅛
Maltkrt	38⅛	39⅛
Manor C	3⅝	4½
Maul Lp	10	10½
McCor	36	36⅝
McQuay	19⅛	20½
Measur	14⅛	14⅝
Madirn	26⅛	27½
Merkl In	1⅛	2
Mdisx W	14	14⅝
Midld Ca	2⅝	3
Midl Bks	19⅛	20¼
Midw Gt	14	15
Millipr	23½	25
Miner In	1⅛	2⅛
Minn Gas	18⅝	19⅛
Missvl G	13⅛	14
Mrss Pie	22⅛	23¼
Monf Col	5	5⅝
Moore S	16½	17½
Moore P	7⅝	8⅝
Morg Res	1⅛	2⅛
Mostek	22⅞	23¼
Motch M	4¼	5¼
Mot Club	2¼	2⅝
Mueller	14⅛	15⅛
Narag Co	7	7⅝
Nat G O	10⅛	11
Nat Lib	3⅞	4⅛
N Secrsh	4⅝	4⅞
Natnw Rl	3⅝	4⅛
Ninat G	13	13⅝
Nielsn A	20⅞	21⅛
Nielsn B	21	21½
Nocar Gs	11	11⅝
Nosol Un	24½	25¼
Nortrp Kl	10	10½
Nw Natg	8½	8⅞
Nw Pusv	17⅛	17⅝
Noxel Cp	16½	16⅝
Ogilvy M	24½	25¼
Ohio Ferr	23⅛	24¼
Oil Shale	5⅛	5⅝
Ormont	9⅛	9½
Otter Tp	17⅛	18⅛
Over Na	5	5⅝
Pabst Br	25½	26
Pacgo R	23¼	24
Pakco	⅞	1½
Parks H	3⅛	3⅝
Pauley P	6⅝	7
Pearl Mf	14⅛	15⅛
Pa Enter	15⅛	16⅛
PrnzlOff B	14¼	14½
Pepsl Bw	10	10½
Petran H	11⅛	12½
Petrofit	67½	69
Pettibon	29⅛	30⅛
Piedmt A	4⅛	5⅛
Pinkrtn	34¼	35
Pion Hib	17⅞	18⅛
Pistiln	2½	3½
Possis Cp	1¼	1⅝
Progrp	1⅛	1⅝
Pubs NC	10⅛	11⅛
P Bennet	18¼	19
Puld Cap	6	6⅛
Qual Inns	2⅝	3¼
Ragen Pr	1⅜	2⅛
Rahall C	5⅛	5⅝
Raych Cp	130	135
Raymnd	12	13
Recog Eq	9⅛	9⅝
Road Ex	44⅛	45
Robin M	14	15
Roseion	4⅛	4⅝
Rouse	4⅛	5
Rus Stov	14	14⅝
Sadlier	2⅛	2⅝
Scan Dat	2⅛	2⅝
Scripps H	27½	29½
Seis Delt	2½	2⅛
Seneca F	2⅝	3¼
Seven U	33⅛	34⅛
Shaw Cp	23	24
Snap Tls	32⅝	33⅜
Solidst Sc	9⅝	10⅝
S Calwat	12	12¼
Swgs Cp	10	10⅛
Swst Sv	14⅛	15⅛
Standyn	18⅛	19⅛
Std Regis	15⅛	16¼
Stan Hod	15⅝	16½
Sterig Str	4⅛	5¼
Strawb Cl	26	27⅛
Super El	6	6⅝
Time Dc	3⅛	4⅛
Tampax	32½	33½
Taylr Wl	14⅝	14⅝
Tech Pub	14¼	12¼
Tecum P	43½	45½
Tennant	29½	31½
Tiffny Co	8⅛	8⅝
Transte O	11½	12
Trico Pd	28	29
Trlin Og	2⅝	2⅞
Tymshr	24⅛	25¼
Tyson F	16⅝	17⅛
Un Mcgll	11½	12½
Us Bnknt	7½	7⅝
Us Surg	10	10½
Us Trkin	15	15½
Uva Bks	15⅛	16⅛
Uppen P	17⅛	18
Valley Gs	8⅛	9½
Vand Air	8⅝	9⅛
Vance S	4⅛	4⅝
Velcro	6	6⅛
Ventron	34⅛	35⅛
Van Bnk	17½	18½
Wads Pu	8	8½
Wsh Ng	12⅛	12⅝
Webb Rs	8	8⅝
Weco Dvl	1 15/16	3⅛
Weight W	6⅛	6⅝
Weldtrn	1⅛	2⅛
Wellng M	7⅛	8⅛
Well Gar	4	4⅛
Welsbch	4	4⅛
Wstn Mtg	1⅛	1⅝
Westmd	60⅛	61
Wdwrd L	34	34½
Wright W	4⅛	4½
Zionut B	22	23

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	96.30	95.20	105.60	94.00
Brussels	118.45	118.60	133.02	117.64
Frankfurt	143.81	144.24	159.66	141.48
London 30	388.60	390.30	420.80	364.17
London 500	169.17	170.24	183.00	161.71
Milan	88.45	83.57	91.17	72.38
Paris	94.60	94.30	112.10	94.30
Sydney	481.46	477.93	481.46	444.73
Tokyo (n)	356.13	356.74	357.90	326.88
Tokyo (o)	4854.54	4843.28	4865.55	4408.06
Zurich	299.08	308.00	394.00	282.50

(n) New (o) Old.

Tokyo Exchange

July 7, 1976

	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	335
Canon	412
Dai Nip. Print.	516
Fuji Bank	343
Fuji Photo	547
Hitachi	222
Honda Motor	728
C. Itoh	307
Japan Air L.	1,820
Kansai El. P.	691
Kao Soap	610
Kirin Brewery	381
Komatsu	420
Kubota	338
Matsu Ind	673
Matsu E. Wks.	465
Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	146
Mitsubi Corp.	445
Mitsui Co.	449
Mitsukoshi	475
Nippon Elec.	198
Sharp	393
Shiseido	1,100
Sony Corp.	2,790
Sumitomo Bk.	342
Taisho Marine	290
Takeda Chem.	220
Teijin	159
Tokio Marine	567
Toray	158
Toyota Motor	848

Rothmans Profits Soar in Last Year

LONDON, July 7 (AP-DJ).—Profits at Rothmans International more than tripled last year, to £17.54 million from £5.22 million in 1974.

The tobacco products firm attributed the sharp recovery to an "all around increase" in the earnings of the group's subsidiaries and said it reflects the benefit of price increases and action taken to contain costs and improve operational efficiency.

The company said profits in Britain showed an especially marked recovery from the depressed level of the previous year.

Group turnover was up 19 per cent at £1.21 billion. The company declared a final dividend of 1.058 pence per share, making a total for the year of 1.668 pence—up from 1.524 a year ago and the maximum permitted under the dividend restraint regulations imposed by the government.

Currency Rates

July 7, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan[illegible]
Amsterdam	2.7320	4.9290	105.905*	57.48*	32.70y	—	6.8610*	110.38*	[illegible]
Brussels (c)	39.71	71.6850	15.3940	8.35975	4.7515*	14.5450	—	16.05	[illegible]
Frankfurt	2.5795	4.6508	—	54.29	3.088x	94.49	6.496	104.11	[illegible]
London (z)	1.8040	—	4.6515	8.5880	1,509	4.93	71.615	4.4568	11.[illegible]
Milan	838.05	1508.96	323.88	175.04	—	306.13	21.0465	337.43	[illegible]
Paris	4.7505	8.57475	184.265*	—	5.8910x	174.010*	11.9650*	192.050*	[illegible]
Zurich	2.4778	4.4609	96.09*	52.14*	0.2963*	90.69*	6.22*	—	[illegible]

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.16675; Escudo: 31.[illegible]; Israeli £: 7.92; Peseta: 67.915; Schilling: 18.41; Sw. krona: 4.709; Yen: 29[illegible]; Belgian financial franc. 40.27; Canadian $: 0.9683; Hong Kong $: 4.9385.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10[illegible] (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices July 6, 1976

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
17150 Abby Glen	$6½	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
7978 Abitibi	$11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
100 Acklands	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
4500 Agnico E	440	425	440	
200 Agra Ind A	$6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
5912 Alta Gas A	$12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
356 Alliance B	385	380	380	— 5
320 Alminex	$5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
100 Argus C pr	$15½	15½	15½	
950 Atco A	$13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
990 BP Can	$9½	9⅜	9⅜	
1000 Banister C	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
2068 Bank N S	$36⅞	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
2600 Baton B	$8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
10385 Bell Canad	$47⅞	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
700 Beth Cop A	$14	14	14	+ ⅛
1700 Block Bros	425	420	425	+10
4500 Bovis Cor	80	77	77	— 3
3350 Bralor Res	345	340	340	
350 Bramalea	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2328 Brameda	119	118	118	— 2
3600 Brenda M	$8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
5850 Bridger	$7⅛	7	7	
2150 BC Phone	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
900 Brunswk	$5½	5⅝	5⅝	
880 Bud dAuto	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
200 Burns Fds	$11	11	11	
1408 Cad Fry	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
1495 Cal Pow A	$30	29⅞	29⅞	
2950 Camflo	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
1315 Campau A	450	450	450	
7200 C Nor West	$8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
300 C Pakrs C	$22	22	22	
500 Can Perm	$17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
5995 Can Trust A	$20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
1700 C Tung	425	420	425	+ 5
840 C Cablesy	$15⅛	15½	15½	— ⅛
11416CI Bk Com	$25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
2092 Cdn Tire A	$45⅞	45¼	45½	+ ½
2000 C Ulilties	$12½	12⅝	12⅝	
852 Candel Oil	$14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
1660 Cassiar	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
3095 Celanese	490	475	480	— 5
2800 Chieftan D	$11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
2500 Coch Will	26	26	26	
1400 C Holiday I	310	305	305	— 5
3000 Con Bldg	240	239	240	
1850 Con Distrb	400	390	390	—10
13374 Cons Gas	$12⅝	12¼	12¼	
2590 Con Fardy	410	400	400	—10
600 Craigmt	$6¼	6¼	6¼	
200 Crush Intl	$8⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
2000 Cyprus	$11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
9375 Denison	$65	63½	64⅞	+1¼
2700 Dicknsn	485	470	485	+20
1250 Dofasco A	$29½	29⅛	29½	— ⅛
882 Dom Store	$15½	15	15⅛	
1200 D Textle A	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
1175 Du Pont	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
100 Dylex L A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1220 East Mal	175	175	175	+ 4
1225 Falcon C	$8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
3699 Falcon	$40	39⅛	40	+ ½
400 Fed Ind A	$5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2700 Francana	$8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
200 Fruehauf	$6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
200 G Distrb A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
10875 Gnt Masct	109	102	107	+ 3
1100 Gibraltar	$7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
1000 Graft G	$33	33	33	+ ½
260 Granduc	145	145	145	
500 GL Paper	$32	32	32	
239 Gt W Life	$51	51	51	
600 Greyhnd	$18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ½
1720 Guar Trst	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
200 Hambro C	290	290	290	—10
50 Harlequin	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1992 Hawker S	$6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
1107 Hayes D A	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
2650 H Bay Co	$19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
1258 IAC	$17	17	17	+ ⅛
704 Indusmin	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
350 Inland Gas	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
128 Int Mogul	280	280	280	
6730 Int Pipe A	$14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
2700 Inv Grp A	$7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
6908 Jannock	$6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
7650 Kaiser Re	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
800 Kaps Tran	145	142	142	— 6
1020 Kerr A A	$13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
700 Koffler A	$5	495	495	— 5
2245 Labatt A	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
750 Lab Min	$35⅝	35	35⅛	
4590 Lacana	380	375	380	+15
200 LOnt Cem	390	390	390	+ 5
4 LL Lac	135	135	135	—10
616 Lob Co A	430	430	430	— 5
2166 Lob Co B	425	425	425	— 5
425 Loeb M	295	290	290	—10
3770 MB Ltd	$20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
1000 Madsen	47	47	47	
1200 Met Stor A	$15½	15⅛	15⅛	
8433 Moore	$40⅛	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
900 Murphy	$5⅝	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
4309 Noranda A	$37⅞	37⅛	37½	
3393 Norcen	$12½	12⅝	12⅝	
400 NTecm B w	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
1600 Nowsco W	$17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
1950 OSF Ind	335	330	330	—10
4950 Orchan A	295	280	290	+15
2300 Oshawa A	410	400	405	+ 5
30 Pamour A	290	290	290	—15
1003 PanCan P	$25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
200 Patino N V	$14	14	14	
2500 Pembin A	410	410	410	
50 Petrofina	$17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
630 Pine Point	$30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+ ¼
1590 Placer	$23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
100 Rayrock	63	63	63	— 2
10 Redpath A	$25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
10 Reed Osir A	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
100 Reichhold	$22	22	22	+ ½
1350 Revnu Prp	73	73	73	
100 Rothman	$16½	16½	16½	— ¼
600 Scotts	$8½	8½	8½	
2987 Shell Can	$16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
6919 Sherritt A	$6⅝	6½	6½	
1250 Siebens	$15⅛	15	15	
8506 Simpsons	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
1456 Simpson S	$9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
500 Slater Stl	$8	8	8	
365 Southm A	$22	22	22	+ ¼
400 St Brodcst	$8	8	8	
9716 Stelco A	$28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
2160 Steep R	192	191	191	— 1
100 Sundale O	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
2800 Teck Cor A	405	400	405	+ 5
1066 Teck Cor B	380	380	380	
236 Tex Can	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
550 Thom N A	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
8355 Tor Dm Bk	$17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
380 Tor Star B	$14½	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
400 Traders A	$13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
2090 Trns Mt A	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
4468 TrCan PL	$12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
200 Un Carbid	$22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅜
2114 UGas A	$8⅝	8½	8½	
605 U Keno	$8	7⅝	8	
3700 U Siscoe	$8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
100 Upp Can	121	121	121	— 1
50 Van Der	290	290	290	—10
825 Voyager P	$14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
220 Walborne	$12	12	12	— ⅛
200 West Mine	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
1586 Weston	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
168 Willroy	105	105	105	— 2
2700 Woodwd A	$20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
2100 Yk Bear	280	280	280	
200 Yukon C	194	194	194	+ 2

Total sales 1,764,956 shares

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in cents unless marked $.

	High	Low	Close	Ch.
1237 SiGoma	$26¼	26	26	— ½
10010 Asbestos	$30	30	30	+ ¼
7550 Bank Mont	$15⅛	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
3850 Basic Res	$11½	10½	11⅛	— ⅛
494 Can Cement	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
10500 Cdn Indust	$22¼	22	22	— ⅛
180 Cdn Int Pow	$15	15	15	
606 Con Bath	$36	36	36	
1000 Fncl Col	206	206	206	
300 Imasco	$24⅛	24½	24⅛	— ⅜
3045 Price Co	$15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
873 Royal Bank	$26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ¼
170 Roy Trust A	$19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
120 Steinberg A	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	

Total sales: 295,568 shares.

Weekly net asset value
on July 5, 1976
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $37.47
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $27.33
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

Carl Gewirtz
on the Euromarket.
Every Monday. You can't afford to miss it.
International Herald Tribune

هكذا من الأصل

صورة عن الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading, July 6—Closing Prices

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clse. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17¾	4	A&EPlast	6	67	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
12	7	AARCo .30	21	1	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
8¼	4¾	AAVCos .22	4	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅛
1⅛	11-16	ADM Indust		2	15-16	⅞	⅞	
12¼	8½	ASPRO .30e	5	6	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
13½	4⅝	AVXCp .12e	25	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	-⅛
7¼	5⅛	AbrdM .40b	61	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+⅛
2	1	Acme Hami		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	-⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Acme Prec	5	10	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Action .20a	5	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
12⅞	9⅛	AdobeOil .16	17	9	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
2	1	Aegis Corp	7	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
8¼	4½	AeroFlo .15e	4	12	6½	6¼	6½	
3½	1⅝	Aeronca Inc		15	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
3¼	1½	AffilCap .08t		16	3	2⅞	3	
8½	4⅞	AffilHsp .28	7	73	8¼	8	8¼	+½
10⅞	6¼	AffilPub .48	5	2	8½	8½	8½	+¼
5⅞	3⅝	AfterSix .30	5	4	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
4⅜	3	Aiken Ind	8	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
16¼	11¼	Alan Wood		6	13½	13¼	13¼	-½
6¼	4⅜	Alaska Airl	3	24	5	4⅞	4⅞	
8⅞	6⅝	Alcolac .16e	7	13	7	7	7	
7½	4¼	AllesCp wt		3	7	6⅞	7	+¼
7¼	4⅝	Allegh Airl		13	6	5⅞	5⅞	-⅛
2½	1	AllesA wt		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅞	5⅛	AllianT .36e	3	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
2	1	AlldArt Ind		40	1	1	1	
15	14	Alld Thrm .30	7	6	15	15	15	+⅛
2⅞	1	Alpha Ind	11	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	-⅛
2	11-16	Altec Corp .16		7	1¼	1¼	1¼	
15-16	¼	AltecCp wt		1	½	½	½	+⅛
11⅞	8¼	AlterFds .50	7	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
48¼	43¼	Alcoa pf 3.75		z50	45½	45½	45½	-½
14⅞	7⅞	AMAX wt		2	12½	12½	12½	
4¼	2½	Am Agronics		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+¼
4⅛	1½	Am Fletch		2	1½	1½	1½	
6¼	4½	AmInt Pict	4	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
4¼	2¼	Amzrael .11r	4	61	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
16⅞	11	AMaizeA .40	4	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
15⅞	10¼	AMaizeB .40	4	5	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛
6½	3⅝	AmMot Inns		20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
34	30	AmPetrof 2	7	7	32¼	32	32¼	
9	4⅝	APrecs .20a	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
7⅝	3⅜	ASafEq .11t	5	8	6	5⅞	5⅞	-⅛
15	10⅛	AmSciE .04e	19	19	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
10½	8¼	AmUtlS .96e		3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
12¼	9	AMIC Corp	8	17	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
5½	3	AndreR .07t	9	3	3	3	3	
2⅞	2⅛	AngloC .12e	7	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7¼	3½	Ankon .20	10	7	5⅝	5½	5½	-⅛
9	4⅝	Anthony .19t	6	9	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
24½	17⅞	AquitCa .30	16	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+⅛
7⅛	4⅛	ArizCL .10e	26	10	5	5	5	-⅛
18½	8⅝	ArminCp .12	4	57	9⅞	9½	9¾	+⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Arrow Elect	6	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
16¼	7⅝	Asamera .25	9	576	13⅛	12⅛	12⅝	-1⅛
12⅞	9	AshlOC .20a	9	20	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+¼
4	2⅛	Astrex Inc	11	51	3⅞	3½	3½	-⅛
6¼	3⅛	Atalanta	4	2	6	6	6	
1⅛	⅜	AlcoMtg wt		2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
6¼	4⅝	AtlaCM B	13	46	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
3⅞	1⅜	AtlasCp wt		81	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
16½	12⅞	Augatinc .15	19	4	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Austral Oil	14	109	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	-⅛
11⅛	6⅞	AutoTra .70t	11	22	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
9⅞	2⅜	Autmat Rad	8	4	7	6⅞	7	+¼
9⅛	5⅛	AutmSvc .30	6	2	9	9	9	
44⅛	37	AutoSw .88	13	15	39⅞	39½	39½	-¼
4	2	AVEMC .16	7	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
5⅞	3⅛	Aydin Cp	10	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	

B

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clse. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3-16	1-16	BRTRlt wt		4	⅛	⅛	⅛	+1-16
10	6	BadgrMt .50	9	5	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
6⅛	4	BakerM .15t	10	3	4½	4½	4½	-⅛
13	9⅛	BaldorEl .20	7	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	-⅛
15½	12⅞	BanFa 1.15e		9	16	15⅞	16	
1⅛	⅜	BangPun wt		46	1	⅞	1	+3-16
11⅞	8⅛	BanstrCll Lt	6	15	9⅛	9	8⅞	-⅛
5⅞	3⅞	Benner .06	5	1	4½	4½	4½	
5⅛	2⅞	Barnes Eng		3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
9	6⅝	Barnwl .05e	25	13	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
10	5⅝	BarryWr .44	6	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	-⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Barwick ET		27	2½	2½	2½	
5	2	Bellind .08A	8	187	5	4⅞	4⅞	-⅛
8	3⅝	Benrus Crp	5	25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
17⅞	6⅛	Berg Bruns	13	18	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	-⅛
29⅞	13	BrgB pf 1.15		7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
	1⅝	BernzOma			2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
5	4	Berlea .14	7	53	4⅝	4	4⅛	-⅛
6⅝	3¼	BervenC .06		9	4⅛	4	4	-⅛
2¾	1⅝	Beverly Ent	21	3	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
14¼	9⅛	BicPen .36	11	38	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	-⅛
32	24⅝	BigBer 1.32	6	6	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	BigDad .30e	7	8	7⅞	7½	7⅞	
15⅛	1	BinkMt	7	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
15⅞	11⅛	BinnySm .72	6	16	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
11	10⅛	Blount wt	6	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
9⅛	5⅛	BodinAp .40	7	21	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
10⅞	6⅝	BollBer .20		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
29⅛	15	BowVall .10	112	52	24	23½	23⅞	-⅛
15⅞	9½	Bowne .24	6	21	11	11	11	+⅛
14⅝	7⅝	BradfdN .20	10	48	10⅛	10	10⅛	-⅛
13⅞	7½	BrantAr wt	3	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
13	10½	BrascanA 1	3	43	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
3⅛	2+¼	Breeze Corp		2	3	3	3	-⅛
18⅞	12⅛	BrewerC .80	16	6	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+½
14⅞	9	BrooksP .28	4	2	9⅞	9½	9½	
4⅞	2¼	BrownCo wt		6	4	4	4	
15	11½	BrnFA .52a	9	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	-⅛
15⅞	10⅞	BrnFB .52a	9	45	11½	11½	11½	
5	4½	BrumF pf.40		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3	2	Buehler Cp	7	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11⅞	6⅝	Buellind .40	7	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
16½	12⅝	Bundy 1.08	7	5	15⅝	15½	15⅝	-⅛
5⅜	3⅛	Burgess Ind	6	10	4⅛	4	4	
12	8½	Burnsint .40	8	7	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
15⅞	5	Butlerint .50	5	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	-⅛
30⅛	18⅞	ButtesG Oil	7	66	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	-⅛

C

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clse. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20	9⅞	CKPet .15e	9	56	14⅞	14½	14⅞	-⅛
9⅞	6⅛	CHB Food	4	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	-⅛
½	⅛	CIMtgwt A		73	5-32	5-32	5-32	-1-32
4⅝	1⅛	CMI Corp	5	65	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
1	1-16	CMIInv wt		7	⅛	1-16	1-16	
9	5⅛	Cabicom Gn	6	2	6½	6½	6½	-⅛
6⅝	4⅛	CagleA .10e	3	10	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
16½	13	Cajdor .25b	8	14	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	
6¼	3⅝	Calcomp		19	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
3	3	Ca. Lt		4	3	3	3	
15⅞	10⅛	CalPrtCm .1	18	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-⅛
13-16	3 5-16	CaChbA .25e		16	4½	4⅜	4⅜	-⅛
14	8⅞	Campin .40b	16	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
4⅞	2⅞	CdnExp .05e	9	4	4	4	4	+⅛
7⅞	4⅞	Cdn Homsld	38	16	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
6	3 15-16	CdnMarc .20	8	11	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	-⅛
10⅝	5¼	Cdn Merrill	32	4	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
13⅞	9⅞	CdnOccl .50	9	22	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+1
3½	1	Capehart Cp		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
29⅞	17¼	Carbon .80a	7	19	27¼	27	27¼	+⅛
8⅝	5¼	Caressa .30	6	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+⅛
78	64	Carnat 1.40	15	34	74⅜	74¼	74⅜	
13⅞	11⅞	CaroPlp] 1	6	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
5⅞	2	Carrols Dev		7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
27⅛	14⅞	CastleAM 1	5	5	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
16⅝	13½	CesFd 1.20a	7	8	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+½
12	8¼	Cavitrn .18e	9	8	10⅛	10	10	+⅛
5⅞	4¼	CentSec .35e		2	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
8⅜	4	Cenvill .15e		12	7⅜	7	7⅜	+⅛
21½	18⅞	CerM pf 2.25		4	20½	20⅛	20½	+⅛
1⅜	⅜	Certron Cp		18	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2⅛	1⅛	Cetec Corp	12	11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Champ Hom		355	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
6⅝	3½	Charlr Med	5	5	4⅝	4½	4½	
4⅜	2½	Chem Exp	5	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
20⅛	15⅞	ChiRivt 1.60	11	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
12⅞	8¼	Chiefin Dev	26	2	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	+⅛
17⅞	11⅜	Child World	9	2	14½	14½	14½	-¼
3	1⅛	Christian Co	6	67	2⅝	2⅝	2½	
2⅝	1⅛	Cinerama		1	2	2	2	
9⅝	7¼	CityGsFl .68	5	10	8¼	8	8	-⅛
3¼	1⅞	ClarkC .10e	11	4	2½	2⅜	2½	
10⅞	6⅝	Clarkson .20	6	12	8¾	8½	8¾	+⅛
9	4⅝	Clopay .12e	19	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
31¼	22⅛	Coachm .20e	8	10	27½	27¼	27¼	-⅛
3⅝	2	Cohuinc .12t	11	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
19⅛	12⅝	Coleman .52	15	87	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	
4⅞	2½	Colon Com]		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅞	13	CombE .85r	11	75	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
42	33⅞	Cominco 2	10	5	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	+⅛
3⅛	2⅛	ComGrp .14	8	1	3	3	3	+⅛
13⅞	9⅛	ComAll .30a	6	18	10	9⅞	9⅞	
17⅞	11⅞	ComMtl .60b	6	2	14	14	14	+⅛
7⅛	3⅞	Comdor BM		37	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	-¼
8⅞	6⅝	CoPsycC .28	7	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
	16¼	ComPS 1.62	8	3	17	16⅞	17	+⅛
4⅞	2½	Compac Cp		10	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	-⅛
6½	4	Compo Ind		1	5	5	5	-⅛
2⅛	1⅛	CompuDyn	7	11	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
3	11-16	Comput Inst		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	6⅞	Conchem .40	7	12	12½	12¼	12¼	-⅛
	4⅞	Concrd Fab	2	15	9⅛	8⅞	9	+⅛
	6¼	ConOil Gas	13	95	13	12⅝	12⅞	-⅛
	3½	Consyne Cp	13	63	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
	⅜	Cont Mater		115	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
	¼	ContTel wt		14	1	1	1	
	5⅞	CookEl .48	16	25	13½	13½	13½	
	14½	CookInd .40	9	48	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
	11⅞	CookPV .40	6	17	13⅞	13	13⅞	+1
	2½	Cooper Jar		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	2⅝	Cordon Int]	13	15	3⅛	3	3	
	9	Core Labs	18	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	-⅛
	7	Cornelus .40	8	12	8⅛	7⅞	8	-⅛
	19¼	CorrBlk 1.20	9	4	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	-⅛
	1⅞	Coit Corp	7	1	3	3	3	
	¼	ColtCorp wt		1	½	½	½	
	13	CoxCbl om	20	4	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+¼
	8¼	Craig .28	6	30	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	-⅛
	3⅝	CramrE .13t	438	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	12	Crompton	17	38	18⅛	17¼	18⅛	+1⅛
	30	CrossAT 1	11	3	31⅛	31	31⅛	
	15⅛	CwnCPl .60r	3	6	20	19¾	19⅞	-⅛
	4	Crowmin .20	7	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
	5⅛	CrutcR .36	12	151	9⅛	9	9	-⅛
	7⅛	CrystlO .40e		16	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
	6⅛	CubicCp .22	7	12	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	+⅛

D

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clse. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	⅜	DCL Inc	4	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
	3⅛	DWG Cp.50r	4	22	4	3⅞	3⅞	-⅛
	3⅞	Damson Oil	22	68	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
	12⅝	Daniel .16b	7	16	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+⅛
	1⅛	DaRose Ind		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	5½	DayMin .10e		41	8⅛	7⅞	8	
	4⅝	Dataprod	12	308	12⅞	12⅛	12⅝	-⅛
	7	DenTal Ez	9	7	8½	8⅜	8⅜	-⅛
	1	Designcr Jw		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
	3⅝	DevCp Am	9	23	5⅜	5	5	-½
	3⅛	Diebold VC		50	5	5	5	-⅛
	3⅛	Digicon Inc	8	21	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	-⅛
	11-16	Diodes Inc		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	1⅛	DisFab .07e	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	11½	Diversey .56	7	6	13⅜	13	13⅛	+⅛
	6⅛	Dixilyn .40e	4	44	8⅝	8¼	8¼	+⅛
	32	Dome Petrl	10	101	41⅝	40⅞	41	+⅛
	8⅛	Downey .24	6	11	11⅛	10⅞	11	+⅛
	16	DraxUtl 1.28		2	16½	16½	16½	
	6¼	Driver Harr		2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
1-16	5-1	Dunlop .06e	5	4	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	-1-16
	14⅛	DuplxPd .88	5	10	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
	5⅝	DurTst .25b	8	2	7	7	7	
	2½	Dynictn .06e	10	26	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	-⅛
	3⅝	DynAmer	8	49	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
	5⅛	Dynell .14t	41	235	18½	18	18⅛	+⅛

E

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clse. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	1⅛	EAC In	5	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
	10⅛	ELT .83e	9	8	11	10⅞	10⅞	-⅛
	10⅛	ELT .83e	9	8	11	10⅞	10⅞	-⅛
	1	Eagle Cloth		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
	13⅛	EarthRes 1	7	175	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	-⅛
37½	30⅜	EasonO 18r	17	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	-⅛
10⅛	6	Ecodyne	8	2	9½	9½	9½	
39⅛	22½	Edglton .50r	8	69	39⅞	37⅝	37⅝	
11	7⅜	EDO Corp	7	97	8⅝	8	8	+⅛
20⅞	9¼	Edwrds .48a	4	4	16½	16¼	16¼	-⅛
7⅝	3⅛	EganM .40	7	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
9½	4⅝	EarnhPh .20a	5	19	7⅞	7	7⅞	
9⅛	4¼	ElcorCh .10	9	5	7½	7¼	7¼	-⅛
7	4½	ElHose .20r	15	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
12⅞	10	ElecEng	8	10	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Elect Resch		11	2	2	2	
18⅞	12⅝	ElectrnicA 1	14	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
9⅝	6½	ErnstEC .56	5	8	9½	9	9	-⅛
6⅜	4⅞	Espey Mfg	12	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
11⅛	4⅝	EsqRad .30e	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+¼
8⅞	6⅝	EssexCh .28	6	6	7⅛	7	7	-¼
3	1⅞	EtzLav .09e	5	4	2½	2½	2¼	

F

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clse. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5½	1	FDIInc .01e		8	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
4⅝	3	FPA Corp		2	4	4	4	
11⅞	8⅝	FabrlClr .12	6	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Fairfld Nob		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅜	2⅞	FairmC .14e	2	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
25⅝	21⅛	FalconS	7	75	25¼	24⅝	24⅞	
8⅞	4⅞	FamDolr .16	7	13	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+⅛
12⅞	8¼	FannyF .42t	6	64	10⅛	9	10⅛	+2
2⅛	1⅛	Fash Fabric	27	44	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
6⅝	4⅞	Fed Resrces		145	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	-⅛
11⅛	8	Felmnt .12e	41	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
8⅞	5	Felsway .32	7	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3½	1⅛	Fibrebrd wt		2	2⅞	2¼	2⅞	+⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Fidelco Gth		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10¼	5⅛	Filmwy .25t	7	22	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
7⅞	5⅛	FinGen .36b	7	9	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
8½	5⅛	FiConn .40e	12	7	7⅝	7	7	-⅛
8⅞	5⅞	FstSLSh .12		1	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
17	9⅛	FischrP .481	7	41	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+⅛
15⅞	13½	FitchbG 1.44	6	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
6⅝	2½	Flagstaff	6	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Flavorl and	3	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
21⅛	15⅛	Flight Safty	9	2	20½	20¼	20¼	
4⅞	1⅛	Fla Capital	5	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3½	2⅝	FlaRck .10e	50	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅝	9⅞	Flowers .36	7	3	15	15	15	
35⅛	23⅛	FlukeJ .72t	11	7	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+⅛
20	13⅛	FlyDlg Oil	6	7	17	16⅝	16⅝	-⅛
5⅝	3⅜	Foodrm .20a	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
9⅞	7¼	FogelM .25e	11	1	9	9	9	+⅛
32	28	Foote pf 2.20		1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+⅛
8⅞	4	Forest City	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
12⅞	8⅛	FoxStaP .50	10	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Franklin RI		4	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅛	10	Frantz .80	5	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
27⅛	17⅛	Fresnillc .40	9	9	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Friedm .24b	7	6	5⅛	5	5⅛	-⅛
10⅞	8⅝	Frigtma .55t	6	26	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	-⅛
17⅞	7⅛	Frigitronic	16	20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
8	5⅛	Frontier Air	8	35	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
3⅛	1⅞	FrontAir wt		5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	

G

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clse. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4	1⅛	GIT Ind	3	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8⅞	4	GRICp .40		31	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
1½	1⅛	GSCEn .42c	14	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7½	4	Galaxy Cpt	8	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
11⅞	7	Garan .44a	6	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	-⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Garcia Corp		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅞	3⅛	Garland Cp	5	9	3½	3⅜	3⅜	-⅛
44	25⅞	Gearhart .48	9	8	41⅝	41	41	-⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Gen Recrat		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅛	1½	Genve Inc	7	1	2½	2½	2½	
2	1¼	Genisco Tch	7	6	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Geon Ind		12	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
17⅞	14⅛	GiantFd 1a	5	8	16	15⅞	16	+⅛
17⅞	14⅛	GiantFd 1a	5	8	16	15⅞	16	+⅛
8⅝	5⅛	GiantYel .10t	196	24	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
10⅞	2⅛	Gladding Cp		8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
5⅞	2⅛	Glasrock Pr		3	4½	4½	4½	-⅛
33⅞	28⅞	Glatflr 1.52	6	15	32	31½	31⅞	+⅛
13⅛	6⅛	GlenDis .22t	8	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
15½	10⅞	Globeind .50	4	7	12⅞	12½	12⅞	-⅛
7	4½	Glover .10e	5	2	5	5	5	+⅛
5	3⅛	Gldblatt .28	6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅝	10⅛	Golden Cycl	123	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
11⅞	4⅝	GoldnW .16e	12	16	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
1⅝	⅜	Goldfield Cp		2	13-16	13-16	13-16	
4⅞	2½	GoodLS .07r	15	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅞	2⅛	Goodrich wt		16	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
19⅞	15	GormR .90b	7	7	17½	17¼	17½	+⅛
11⅛	6⅛	GrandCt .30	5	2	10	10	10	+⅛
5⅛	2⅛	GtAm Ind	4	52	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
4	2⅝	GtBasin Pel		63	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
37⅞	28⅞	GtLkCh .24	16	7	33	32⅞	33	+⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Greenman	5	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
7⅝	4⅝	GREIT .40	4	10	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
7⅝	2⅛	Greyhd C	32	6	7½	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
12⅞	10	GrossTlc .90	8	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
8⅝	6⅝	GrowC .32b	10	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
2½	1⅛	Gruen Ind		17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
34⅛	27	f.OllCan 1	8	2	30⅝	30⅞	30⅞	-⅛
8⅝	4⅞	GulfRep Fin	4	1	8	8	8	
7½	3⅛	Glstrm LD		4	4	4	4	+⅛

H

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clse. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1⅞	⅜	Halco Prod		1	1	1	1	-⅛
10¼	6⅝	HallsMoj .50	5	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
5⅝	3⅜	HampD .15e	4	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅝	3⅜	Hampin Ind	4	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
12⅛	8⅛	HanvrSh .60	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
21⅝	17	Harland .37	10	6	17⅝	17	17	-⅛
22	14⅞	Harmn .40b	3	53	21⅛	20⅞	21	+⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Hartfd Zdy		3	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
14⅝	10	HartzM .15e	12	18	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
8⅝	3⅛	Hasbro Ind	6	8	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
8⅝	6⅝	Hastings .40a	5	5	8¼	8	8¼	
7⅝	5⅞	Health Chm	9	4	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	HealthM .30	4	3	5	5	5	
3⅛	1⅛	Heinick .05e	14	22	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+⅛
2⅛	1	Heinm Mfg		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
4⅝	2⅛	HiGInc .15t	12	2	3	3	3	+⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Highind Cap		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅝	3⅞	Hillhavn .32	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13⅞	7	Riptrnic .20	11	10	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
3⅛	2	Holly Corp	5	18	2½	2⅜	2½	+⅛
34⅛	25⅛	HomeOA .50	9	1	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	+⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Horn Hardrt		29	8	7½	7⅝	-⅛
8⅛	5⅝	HospM .60e	10	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14	11⅛	Hotelin 1.40	10	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
66	32⅞	HouOlM .80	22	110	60⅞	59⅞	59⅞	-⅛
22⅞	18⅛	HowelC .30e	7	30	19⅞	19	19⅛	+⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Howell .05e	3	5	5	4⅞	5	
37⅛	27⅛	HubellA 1.50	10	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	-⅛
37	28⅛	HubellB 1.50	10	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	-⅛
10	6	Huffman .40a		6	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
23⅛	17⅛	HuskyO .80	6	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
5⅞	3⅛	Hycel Inc	24	15	4	3⅞	4	+⅛

I

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clse. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4⅝	2½	ICHCp .32t	8	1	3	3	3	
10⅛	4½	ICMR .50j		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	3⅛	ISCFinl .30	16	4	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
⅞	⅛	ITI Corp		7	⅜	¼	⅜	
26⅛	22⅛	ImpOilA .80	13	328	24	23⅞	24	+⅛
20⅛	8⅞	Incoterm A	12	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
47	41	IndplPL pf 4		z50	44	44	44	-⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Inflight Svc	6	7	1½	1½	1½	-⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Inolex Corp		39	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	3½	Instron .20		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
2½	13-16	Instrum Sys		42	1⅛	1	1	-⅛
24	8	InsSy pf .25e		1	11	11	11	-½
5	2⅝	Intrmedco	6	13	4	4	4	-⅛
12⅞	5⅛	IntlAlum .30	6	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Intl Banknot	6	227	2½	2	2⅛	
23	14⅞	IntCour .24	11	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	-⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Int Foodsvc	45	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	InFuneral S	5	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
11⅞	8	IntGenin .70	5	7	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	-⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Int Proteins		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7½	4⅛	IntSeaw .10e	3	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Int Stretch		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
36	26⅝	IntSvCon .25	10	10	28½	29	29	-⅛
13⅝	9⅞	Interpool	8	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
11⅛	5	Interway Cp		2	9⅛	9	9	
14½	9⅝	InvDivers A	8	5	14⅝	14	14	-⅛
9⅞	6+⅝	IroqBrd .16		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛

J K

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clse. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11⅞	7⅝	Jaclyn .36b	4	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
8½	4⅝	Jamswy .11t	5	1	7½	7½	7½	-⅛
15	8½	Jeannet .20	6	20	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
41⅞	16⅝	Kirbyln .26c	4	36	17⅝	17	17	
5⅞	1⅞	Kit Mfg	38	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
3	1¼	KeerVu Ind		3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
10⅛	4⅝	leinerts		5	9	9	9	+⅛
21	10⅛	KnickT .30	7	51	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	+⅛
29⅛	18⅝	Kollmor .50	14	3	28	27⅞	28	+½
8⅞	7⅛	KuhnStr .10	6	6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	

L

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clse. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅝	3⅛	Kit Mfg	38	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
4⅝	2⅝	LaBarge .06	5	7	3	2⅞	2⅞	-⅛
6⅝	3⅞	LaMaur .20	8	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅝	5⅛	LaPoint .80e	10	5	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
9⅝	5⅝	La-QuintaM	7	11	7⅝	7¼	7¼	-⅛
11⅞	7	LafyRad .26	7	82	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Lake Share	5	19	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Endmrk Ld		3	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
4½	3	Laneco .08e	6	2	3	3	3	-⅛
10⅛	6⅝	LeaRon .28a	6	18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
11⅛	8⅛	LeathCo .36	7	2	8½	8½	8½	-⅛
17⅞	15	LeeEntr .44	10	14	16	15⅞	15⅞	-⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Lee Natl		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	3	Lee Pharm		8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
6½	3	Lehigh Pres	6	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	-⅛
4	1⅛	Leisure Tec		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9	6½	Levittin .24	6	1	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
7⅝	5½	LewisBF .24	6	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	
10	5⅝	Liberty Fab	4	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
7⅛	4	Lightolr .16	8	2	5⅝	5½	5½	
7⅝	4	LilliAnn .22	7	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Lincoln Am	26	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11½	5⅝	Lloyds Elec	9	8	6½	6½	6½	-⅛
3	1⅛	LodgeS .08a	5	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
19⅝	13⅝	Lohmn .80s	8	27	16½	15⅞	16⅛	+⅛
8⅞	4⅝	LoewThe wt		38	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
13⅛	9	LaGenSv .76	6	9	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Lundy Elec	26	4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
6⅝	1	Lynch Corp		67	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
3⅛	1½	Lyonwear	4	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	-⅛

M

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clse. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅞	11⅝	MPBCp .30	6	4	17⅛	17	17⅛	
8⅝	7	MWA .40b	6	2	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
1⅛	⅜	Macrod Ind		21	⅜	⅜	⅜	+1-16
4⅝	3⅛	Mamm Mrt		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅝	3⅝	ManhLfe .24	8	2	4	4	4	-⅛
5⅝	4	MansfT .07r	70	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2	13-16	Marinduq .8	48	8	1½	1 7-16	1 7-16	
24½	18	MarkCtl .28	6	23	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+⅛
10⅛	5⅝	Marlene Ind	4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
6	3⅝	Marshall Fd		14	6	5⅛	6	+1
8⅛	4⅝	Marshal Ind	7	34	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	
32⅛	21	MartPr .50e	6	10	22	22	22	
10½	6⅝	Masind .40a	4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
37⅞	23⅛	Masneiln .30	6	26	31	30⅞	30⅞	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Masters Inc	4	1	3	3	3	
12⅛	9⅛	MaterRe .20	16	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
7⅛	4	MaulBro .12	8	7	6	6	6	
5⅝	3⅛	McCulO .21t	14	80	3⅞	3¼	3⅝	
19	13⅝	McDonh .80	5	8	18½	18⅜	18½	+⅛
13⅞	6⅝	McIntsh .70	5	13	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	-⅛
13½	10⅛	MeansF 1.08	7	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
8	5⅛	Medalst .40b	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Medco Jwly	10	14	2½	2⅝	2½	
8⅝	5⅝	Medenco .12	7	34	8⅝	8	8⅛	+⅛
19½	14⅛	MediaGn .34	8	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
17	7⅝	Megolnt .20	5	13	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
16⅝	11½	MEMCo 1	6	7	15	14¾	15	
1½	⅜	Metro Grtg		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Mich Genl	4	19	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
14½	11⅛	MichSugar 1	3	8	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+⅛
11⅛	5½	Micklbry .16	5	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
15⅝	10	MidIGls .24b	6	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	-⅛
20	16½	MillerWO	9	44	19	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
23⅛	12½	MilRoy .20e	10	3	19⅛	19	19	-⅛
2½	⅜	Mission IT		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
½	1-16	Missionl wt		12	1-16	1-16	1-16	
32½	17⅞	MoPfcR 1.20		46	31⅛	31	31⅛	+⅛
34⅞	14⅞	Mitchll 1.57	18	124	35⅞	34	34	-⅛
6⅝	3½	MiteCp .16	6	37	5⅛	5	5	-⅛
7⅝	4	Modern Md	4	1	6	6	6	
21⅝	6⅛	Molycrp wt		52	21⅞	21½	21⅝	+⅛
13⅞	8⅞	Moog .60	7	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
5⅞	3⅝	MtgGth .44e		7	5	5	5	+⅛
7⅛	4⅝	MortonS .32	5	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
6⅝	4	MottsSup M	5	2	4½	4½	4½	
18½	14⅞	MIVMII 1.20	11	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
8⅝	4½	MovStar .34	5	2	7	7	7	+⅛
8½	3½	MultiAm .20	19	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛

N

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clse. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7	3⅝	Napco .12e	6	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5⅝	3⅝	NardaM .20	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
25	12⅛	Nat CSS	11	15	23	22⅝	23	+½
7⅝	5⅛	NtDistr .16a	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅛	11-16	NatHlth Ent	19	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
⅞		Natindwt	3	1⅛	1	1	⅛+	⅛ 2⅞
3⅝	1½	NKinney Cp		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
12	6	Nat Paragn	6	24	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	-⅛
13	7⅝	Nat Patent	66	94	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Nat Silver	14	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
3½	1⅝	Nat System	7	25	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
19⅝	11	NatwHo .28	7	6	11½	11⅝	11½	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Nelly Don		10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Nelson LB	15	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
2 7-16	1 7-16	Neonex .05		9	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	+1-16
34⅛	23⅛	NENuclr .40	3	8	26⅞	26½	26½	
1⅛	½	New Idria	6	53	⅞	13-16	13-16	
26	15⅞	NMex Ariz	65	14	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+⅛
16⅞	12⅛	NProc .80el	2	x50	15	14⅞	14⅞	
17⅝	11⅛	NYTimes .60	14	17	15	14⅞	14⅞	-⅛
9⅛	6⅝	NewbEn .20	4	2	7½	7½	7½	-⅛
20⅛	1	Newcor 1	4	2	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅛
3⅛	2	Newpark Rsl	3	53	2⅛	2	2	
3	1½	Nexus .14t	7	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
16⅛	12½	NiagFSv .44	5	2	13	13	13	+⅛
5	2⅝	Noel Indust	4	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12⅞	5½	Nolex Cp	63	88	8	7½	7½	-½
5⅝	2⅝	Nortek .84	7	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13-16	⅜	NoAmMtwt		7	⅜	⅜	⅜	
12⅞	8	NorAmR .10	8	15	12	11⅞	11⅞	-⅛
9⅞	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	14	37	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
5½	2⅝	NovoCorp	3		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
5⅝	3	Nuclear Dat		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅛	9⅝	NumacO Gs	21	19	11½	11½	11½	

O

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clse. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6⅝	3⅝	OEAInc .16	10	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
13⅞	6⅝	Oakwd Hom.03r	8	2	10⅛	10⅛	10½	+⅛
21	13½	Offshore Co	4	7	16⅛	16	16	-⅛
6⅝	4⅝	OhioArt .24	13	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
38⅛	28⅛	OhioB 1.40a	3	10	31½	31⅛	31⅛	-¼
10⅛	4⅛	Oiljand .10e	6	8	7⅛	7	7⅛	-⅛
22½	14⅛	OnLine Sys	21	132	20⅛	19	20⅛	+1½
48	33	OOklep Cop		z350	40⅝	39⅝	40⅝	+1
3⅛	1⅝	Originals		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
10½	4⅝	OrioleHo .16t		2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	-⅛
10	6⅝	OverhDr .40	8	55	8⅛	8	8	-⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Oxford Fst		2	1½	1½	1½	-⅛
4⅝	2⅝	OzarkA .05e	15	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	

P - Q

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clse. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3½	1⅝	P&F Indust		13	2⅛	2	2	
7-16	3-16	PNBMR wt		1	¼	¼	¼	
1⅝	⅝	PSAInc wt		4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
16½	14+⅝	PGE pf 1.37		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
14⅝	13	PGRd pf1.25		3	13⅝	13½	13½	
15	13	PGpfA 1.25		2	13⅝	13½	13½	
14⅝	12⅛	PG 4.8pf1.20		2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	-⅛
27⅞	26⅞	P 10.16pf2.54		3	27	27	27	
28⅞	26⅞	P 10.46pf2.62		34	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛	+⅛
13⅞	11⅞	PG 4.5pf1.12		7	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	+⅛
29	24⅞	PG 9.4pf2.37		6	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
24	21⅛	PG 8.2pf2.05		3	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+⅛
23½	21	P E8pf		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
22⅛	20½	PG 7.8pf1.96		3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	-⅛
25⅝	22⅝	PGE 9pf2.25		4	24	23⅞	24	+½
9⅛	4⅛	PHoldg .16		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
17	14⅛	PNwTel 1.20	8	1	16	16	16	+⅛
59	52	PacPLpf 5		z150	55	55	55	-½
33⅛	22⅛	PallCorp .32	14	8	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	-⅛
2½	1⅛	Palomr Finl	45	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
7½	4	Pandl Bradt	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
4	3	Panfast .20	7	x6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
13⅞	7⅝	ParkCh .48e	7	5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
34½	22	Parsons .80	7	29	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	+⅛
5⅝	3⅛	PatoCG .65e	6	14	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
6⅝	2⅝	Pemcor Inc	5	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅞	1½	PennDix wt		25	2	1⅞	1⅞	-⅛
9⅝	6⅝	PenEnM .60	8	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
32⅛	19	PenTr 1.20b	7	3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
7	3⅝	PECp .68t	7	17	6⅛	6	6	
12	9⅝	PenR'E 1.15	6	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	-⅛
1½	⅜	Pentron Ind	6	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
25½	18⅝	PepBoys .1b	5	4	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	-⅛
15⅞	1	PepCom .44	3	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
6½	4⅝	PerinlCp .30	5	12	6⅝	6	6⅛	+⅛
8⅝	3⅛	Pertec Corp	5	21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-¼
23	6⅝	Petro Lewis		45	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+⅛
8⅝	5⅞	PhilLD .56r	4	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Phoenix Stl		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
11⅛	7½	PicNPay .20	8	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
4⅝	2	Piedmont In	10	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2½	11-16	Pioneer Sys		16	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8⅞	6	PionTex .80	4	7	7½	7½	7½	
24⅞	14⅞	PitDeM 1.20		6	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	⅛
42½	31½	Pittway+ .90	12	135	37⅞	37	37	-⅞
24⅞	18⅞	PlacrDv .80	35	23	24	24	24	
11⅛	7⅝	Plant Ind		9	8⅛	9½	9½	
25⅞	15⅞	Plantrnc .12	13	24	23⅞	22½	22½	-⅞
4⅞	2⅝	PlyGem .51t	14	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	-⅛
2½	1⅛	PlymRub B		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
15½	11⅞	Pneumo .80	4	118	15	14½	14⅞	-⅛
4½	1⅝	Poloron Pd		159	4½	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
7⅞	5⅝	Polychr .29t	12	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
8½	3⅝	Prairie Oil	13	16	7½	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
14⅛	10	PrattLmb 1	7	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	-⅛
25⅛	19⅝	PrenHa 1.12	13	175	21½	21⅛	21½	
20⅛	6	Presley Cos	14	110	11⅛	10½	10⅝	+⅛
17⅛	14⅛	Preston .70	12	33	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+⅛
5⅝	2⅛	PrimMt .12t		6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10½	8⅛	PrpCT 1.18e	8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5⅝	2⅛	PrimMt .12t		6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10½	8⅛	PrpCT 1.18e	8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅝	8⅛	ProvGas .80	11	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3⅝	2⅛	Prud Group		13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Pulte Hmes	17	10	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
5	2⅝	PuntaGrd Is	8	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
7⅞	4⅝	Purepac Lb	10	16	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛

R

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clse. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
2⅝	1⅛	REDM Cp	5	17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅞	1⅛	RETInc Fd		10	1½	1½	1½	
41	35⅛	RET pf 4.38		1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+⅛
4⅝	1⅛	RHMed Svc	6	5	3⅛	3	3	-⅛
2½	1⅛	RSC Indust	9	17	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
9⅞	5	RLC Corp	9	12	8⅝	9¼	9⅝	-⅛
17⅞	10⅛	BradRa .15e	5	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
22⅛	13½	Ranchrs Ex	27	49	21⅛	20½	20⅝	-⅛
19⅞	12½	RangrO Can	58	4	17½	17⅛	17½	+⅛
16½	10⅝	Ransbrg .80	6	16	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		8	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
4½	2⅝	Rath Pack		18	3⅝	3½	3½	
23	13⅝	ReymPr .40	35	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
2½	1⅛	Reading Ind		2	1½	1½	1½	-⅛
18	14⅛	RealEs 1.40	12	5	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅛
16⅝	12⅝	RltRef 2.01e	8	4	16	16	16	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Reeves Telc		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7	3⅝	Refrig Trns	10	3	5	5	5	
10⅞	10	Regal B .40	11	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
1	⅜	RelGrp wt		14	11-16	⅝	⅝	-⅛
13⅞	11⅛	RemAr .80a	7	12	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+⅛
2⅞	1	Rep Housng		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
9-16	⅛	RepMtln wt		4	3-16	3-16	3-16	
25⅛	18⅞	RepNC .88	5	14	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	-⅛
18⅝	13⅛	ReschCh .08	19	76	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	-⅛
24⅛	14	Resistflx .50	7	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	-¼
4⅝	2	RsrtsIntl A	6	5	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅞	2⅝	RsrtsIntl B	6	5	3⅝	3½	3½	-⅛
2⅞	1	Rest Assoc		3	2	2	2	+⅛
2½	⅞	Rex Noreco		53	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	-⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Riblet Prod	21	11	4⅝	4½	4½	
7⅝	3⅝	Richton .11e	4	16	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
18	10⅛	Riley Co	9	13	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
37⅞	28⅛	RioAlgm 1	16	5	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+⅛
21⅛	6½	RisdonM .36	14	23	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
29⅝	17⅞	Robintech		28	26⅛	25	25	-⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Roblin Ind	4	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅝	8⅛	Rogers Corp		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Ronco Telep	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
4½	2½	Rossmor Cp		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
1	⅜	RoyBusn Fd		14	⅞	11-16	11-16	
2½	1	Rusco Ind		21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
10	5⅝	RustCft .40	6	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
25⅛	18⅛	RyanH .40	12	x57	18½	18⅛	18½	+⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Ryersn Hay		3	1⅛	1½	1½	-⅛

S

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clse. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅝	5⅛	SGLIn .12r	6	3	6½	6½	6½	
2⅛	1⅛	SGSec .51e		11	1⅛	1½	1½	
3	⅜	SMD Ind	4	1	2½	2½	2½	
10	7⅛	STPCp .45e	10	31	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
8	3½	SaftranSy A	5	5	6½	6½	6½	-⅛
15⅞	8⅝	Salem .89t	4	22	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+⅛
19⅞	14⅛	Sambos .32	10	191	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	-½
10	7⅝	SCarlo 1.26e		5	8½	8⅞	8½	-⅛
12½	10⅛	SDieGpf 1		3	10½	10½	10½	+⅛
8	3½	SanFr RE		6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
⅝	⅛	SFRE wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
34⅞	30⅛	SanJW 2.60	7	1	31½	31½	31½	+¼
3⅝	1⅝	Sargent Ind	7	1	2½	2½	2½	
27	21	Sargt pf 2.25		z100	23½	23½	23½	-¼
12⅝	5⅝	Saturn Airw	4	13	12½	12⅛	12½	
9	5⅝	SaundrL .24	5	12	8½	8½	8½	⅛
9⅛	5⅝	Scheb Erl.40	9	+ 44	8⅝	8	8⅛	-⅛
6	3	Schiller Ind	52	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅛	8	SchoolP .40	7	1	8⅛	8	8	-⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Schrader .30	7	2	7	7	7	
18⅝	10⅛	Scl Atlanta	12	2	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	-⅛
26⅝	20⅝	Scope n .25e	4	2	23½	23½	23½	+⅛
17	11⅛	Scrivner .60	4	1	13½	13½	13½	
21⅞	12⅞	Scurry Rain	11	2	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	-⅛
9⅝	6½	SbdAIMI .40	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
5½	2⅝	Sealectr Cp	14	6	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
1⅛	½	Seaport Cp	5	7	13-16	13-16	13-16	
15⅝	5⅝	SeasnAll .20	8	2	14½	14⅝	14½	-⅛
2	13-16	SecMtg Inv		117	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
5-16	3-32	SecMtln wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛	-1-16
23⅝	13½	SeligLtz .20	6	12	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+¼
6⅝	3½	Servisco .30	9	2	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
4⅛	2½	Servo Corp	5	10	3½	3⅜	3⅜	-⅛
12⅞	7⅛	Shawln .50b	8	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
13⅝	4⅛	ShearH .20e	4	181	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
4½	2⅝	Shelter Res		35	3⅛	3	3	-⅛
7⅞	3⅛	ShndCp .24t	5	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
33	23	Shnandh Oll	32	5	24	23⅛	23⅛	-¼
15½	10⅛	Sherwd Med	13	5	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Shopwell In	35	16	3½	3⅛	3½	+⅛
15	12⅛	Showbot .80	5	2	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
5½	1⅛	ShulmTr En		38	4½	4	4	-⅛
7⅞	5⅝	Sigma .15e	7	3	7	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
4½	3	SikesCp A		6	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Silo Inc	9	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
10⅞	6	Simkins .60	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	Simplex Ind		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Sitkin SmRf		1	1½	1½	1½	
10⅛	7⅝	SkyCity .10r	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4⅛	2½	Solitron		27	3⅛	3	3	-⅛
13	6⅝	Sonder Brdc	5	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
6½	3⅞	Sorg Paper		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
20⅛	12⅝	Soundsn .40	7	15	18⅞	18	18	-⅛
7⅝	6⅝	SoestCap .60	13	5	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
13	11⅞	SC4.2pf 1.05		2	12	12	12	+⅛
14	11½	SC4.3pf 1.08		5	11⅞	11½	11½	-⅛
21⅛	18⅛	SCEQ pf1.68		z50	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	-⅛
17½	15⅝	SC5.8pf 1.45		1	16½	16½	16½	+⅛
16⅝	14⅛	SC5.2pf 1.30		6	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅛
28	24⅞	SC9.2pf 2.30		8	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
26	23⅞	SC8.8pf 2.21		2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
90	81⅞	SCE pf 7.58		3	84⅝	84	84⅝	+⅛
102⅞	96⅝	SCE pf 8.96		18	99½	99½	99½	
69⅝	40⅝	SouRoyl 1.20	16	41	69⅝	68⅞	69	
17	9	Sowest Airl	6	9	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	-⅛
3⅛	2⅛	SwtGFin .10	6	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	-⅛
9⅛	5	Sparick .40	7	1	9	9	9	
6⅝	4⅛	Specity Rest	5	5	4½	4½	4½	-⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Spector .10e		3	6⅝	6½	6½	-⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Spectro .12t	5	4	5⅛	5	5	-⅛
2⅝	1⅝	SpedOP .11t	13	10	2	2	2	+⅛
8⅞	3⅛	Spencer .06e		12	7½	7⅝	7½	
8⅛	5½	Staffd Lowd		36	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
17½	12½	StdAllianc 1	4	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
17⅞	13½	StdCoosa .90	7	3	14½	14½	14½	
7	3⅛	StdMetl .50t	7	63	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
14⅝	9	StdMotA .48	7	11	12	11⅞	12	-⅛
8⅞	3⅛	StdPac Corp	6	16	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
26⅛	15½	StdProd 1.20	5	2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+⅛
27⅞	21⅛	StdShrs .40r		12	26½	26	26	-⅛
13⅞	8⅞	Stange .10	22	3	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	-⅛
13⅛	10⅛	StarSup .68a	4	5	11	10⅞	10⅞	-⅛
19	15⅛	StarrtHo .30	8	12	16⅛	16	16	-⅛
12⅞	7⅝	Steelmt .23r	5	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	-⅛
2⅝	13-16	Sterl Electr	11	44	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
6⅝	2½	Stevcoknit	8	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10½	7⅛	StrutW .0e	8	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
12½	8⅛	SueAnn .30	7	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1⅞	½	Summit Org	8	2	1	1	1	
4½	3⅝	SunCityl .25	6	4	4	4	4	-⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Sunair .45e	6	8	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
11½	8⅞	SupFdSv .32	7	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	-⅛
8	4	Supind .12b	8	10	5⅝	5½	5½	-⅛
5⅝	3⅝	SupSurg Mf	16	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Susquhana		11	3	3	3	
7	4⅝	Synaloy .14r	5	6	5⅝	5½	5½	
36⅛	26	Syntex .50	16	773	33⅞	32⅝	33⅛	-½
19⅞	15⅝	SyscoCp .28	7	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	-⅛
10⅛	5⅛	System Eng		70	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	-⅛

T

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clse. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
2½	1½	TFICo Inc		10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
3⅝	3⅛	Talleyln wt		10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Tandy Brnd	8	13	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
20⅛	16½	Tasty 1.20a	7	2	19	19	19	
1⅛	11-16	Tech Sym	22	9	⅞	13-16	⅞	
5	2⅛	Techcl Oper		9	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	-⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Techcl Tape	4	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	2⅝	Techtrl .10e	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19⅝	16⅛	TejonR .20a	16	17	19½	18⅝	18⅝	-⅛
7	3⅛	TeleCm .07e	4	19	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
14⅛	8½	Teleflex .32t	16	4	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+⅛
⅝	⅛	TelexCp wt		39	½	7-16	½	+1-16
7⅝	+2⅝	Tenna Corp	19	100	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	+½
6⅝	4⅛	Tenneco wt		48	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
21½	10½	Teradyn Inc	121	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	-⅛
13½	9	TerraC .60a	4	16	9⅝	9½	9½	
5⅛	1⅛	TesoroPt wt		58	2	1⅞	1⅞	-⅛
5½	2⅝	Texstar .22t	8	10	4⅛	4	4⅛	
19	10⅛	Textron wt		4	19	18⅞	18⅞	-⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Thorof Mkt		14	2⅝	2½	2½	-⅛
8	4½	Thriftimt A		14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
11	7⅝	Tiffanyl .20	4	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
5⅝	3	Timple Ind	8	15	5⅛	5	5	
17	11⅛	Tokheim .40	8	50	17	16⅞	17	⅛
9⅛	6⅝	ToppsGu .28	6	17	8⅝	8	8	
8⅛	4⅝	TotalPtl NA	10	22	8⅛	7⅞	8	
2 15-16	1 5-16	TotalPtl wt		10	2 15-16	2 13-16	2 15-16	+⅛
16½	10⅞	Total pf .70		51	16⅝	16½	16½	
3⅝	1⅝	Town Cntry		3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅝	1⅝	Trans Lux		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15⅝	11⅝	TrlStMtr .80	6	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	-⅛
6½	3⅝	Trico Ind	7	194	6⅝	6	6	
4⅛	3	TubosM .2e	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅞	9½	Turbodyne	9	67	19	18⅞	19	+3⅛
20⅝	16⅝	TurnrC 1.44	6	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
5⅛	3	TwinFair In	8	2	3⅝	3½	3½	-⅛

U

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clse. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19½	14⅝	U&I 1.20a	4	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
5⅝	3	UIPCp .16	6	33	3½	3½	3½	
3½	1⅛	UNA Corp		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4⅞	2⅞	URSCp .10e	11	32	4	4	4	
6⅝	3⅝	UVInd wt		48	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
6⅝	3⅞	Unimax Grp	12	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
4	1⅛	UnimaxG pf		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
8⅛	7½	UnGasA .64	8	4	8⅛	8½	8⅛	+⅛
3⅞	2⅝	Un Invest	7	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	-⅛
11⅞	8⅛	UnAlrPd .56	7	4	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Un Asbestos	16	24	4⅛	4	4⅛	
1½	7-16	UnBrand wt		17	13-16		¾	
2⅝	1⅛	Unit Foods		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
4⅛	2	UNatCo pf		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7½	5⅛	USBan Trst		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
12	8⅝	USFRtr .24	8	35	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
6⅝	5⅛	UnRltT .75e	10	9	6	6	6	
3-16	1-16	UnRltT wt		66	3-16	⅛	3-16	
4⅝	3½	USNat Rsrc	5	4	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞	
12	7	USRbR .40a	7	28	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
32½	18	Unitek .24	17	x12	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+⅛
15⅞	10⅝	UnityBuy S	5	16	10⅛	10⅝	10⅝	-⅛
3	⅜	Univ Contnr		18	2½	2⅜	2½	+⅛
8⅝	4¼	UnivRs .88e	9	65	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	
10½	6⅛	UnivRun .36	4	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
9½	5⅞	UnvSav .44	6	6	8½	8⅝	8½	

V

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clse. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅝	6⅛	ValleSt .62t	8	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Valmac .70	3	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
5½	3⅛	Valspar .24	8	16	5	4⅞	4⅞	-⅛
2⅞	1½	VLDvC .02e		19	2	2	2	-⅛
9⅛	5⅝	VanDorn .40	6	1	8	8	8	
13⅝	4⅝	Varo Inc	7	145	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	-⅛
13⅝	6½	Veecoins .32	14	1	11⅛	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
5	1⅛	Verit Ind	9	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
30⅛	14⅝	VernitA .40b	12	5	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	
7⅝	2⅝	Vernitron	18	25	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅝	1	Vertipll Inc	47	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	-⅛
2⅛	⅜	Viking Genl		97	15-16	13-16	13-16	-⅛
4	1⅛	Vikoa Inc	28	17	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+⅛
4⅞	2	Vintage Ent		11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Vol Mer		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅝	7⅝	Voplex .68		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
5½	1⅝	Vulcan Corp		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
11⅛	6⅝	Vulcinc .36	4	7	8⅛	8	8⅛	-⅛

W

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clse. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6	2⅝	WTC Inc .10	113	11	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
21⅛	15⅝	WUIInc .60	7	22	18	17⅞	17⅞	+⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Wabash .10a	7	8	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Wacknht .40	7	27	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
15	8⅝	WagnrEl .48	12	22	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Walnoco Oil	9	2	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
24⅞	14⅛	WalcoN .50b	7	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
4⅛	2⅞	WallacS .20e	6	38	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
28	10⅛	WangLb .10	17	39	16⅛	15⅝	16	-⅛
14⅝	9⅝	WangLB .20	16	25	15	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
1⅛	½	WardFds wt		10	⅝	11-16	¾	+3-16
5⅛	2	Wards Co		11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
7⅝	3	WarC pfC.05		2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
35½	21⅛	WasPstB .50	11	63	34⅛	33½	34	+⅛
17⅞	14⅛	WRIT 1.36	12	4	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
5⅝	3⅛	Wellco .10e	8	16	5½	5⅛	5½	+⅛
11⅞	7⅝	WestChP .40	8	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+½
11⅛	9⅛	Westats Pll	15	198	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
6⅛	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	9	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅛	6⅛	WstFinl .15a	4	16	7½	7⅛	7½	
1½	⅜	WstPacl wt		10	9-16	½	½	
9⅝	6⅝	Whippny .60	8	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
7	4½	Whitaker .40	12	21	6⅛	6	6	-⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Whitehal Cp	4	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
1⅛	⅜	Whittakr wt		4	11-16	11-16	11-16	-1-16
3	1⅞	Wichita In	5	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2	1½	Wilcx G		41	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
9⅝	6½	Wmhous .30	6	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
11	8⅝	Winkimn .40	5	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4⅛	2⅝	Winston Mll	4	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
54	48	WisP pf 4.50		z240	50	49⅝	50	
3½	1⅞	Wolf HowB		22	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅝	3	Wood Ind		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
1⅛	1	WoolLt .06e	15	3	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	
11⅝	6	Worcest Cll	6	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
9⅝	6½	WorkWr .60	6	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
6½	3⅝	Wrather Cp	9	4	4⅝	4½	4½	-⅛
1⅛	⅜	Wright Har	10	12	⅞	13-16	⅞	-1-16
6⅝	3⅝	WyleLab .28	8	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
11⅛	7	Wynnin .15e	8	12	9½	9½	9½	-⅛
12	9½	WymBn .50a	8	12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
8½	3	Wyomissing	13	58	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛

X

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clse. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20⅝	13	Xonics Inc	21	15	18⅛	18	18	

Y

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clse. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12	4½	Zimmer .06e	15	13	10½	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

European Gold Markets

July 7, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	123.20	123.20	U.C.
Zurich	123.35	123.25	—0.10
Paris (12.5 kilo)	124.72	124.77	+0.20

U.S. dollars epr ounce.

Gold Options

(prices in $/oz.)

basis	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.
120	4.75	6.75	8.75
125	1.25	4.00	5.75
130	0.50	2.75	3.75
135	0.25	0.75	2.75

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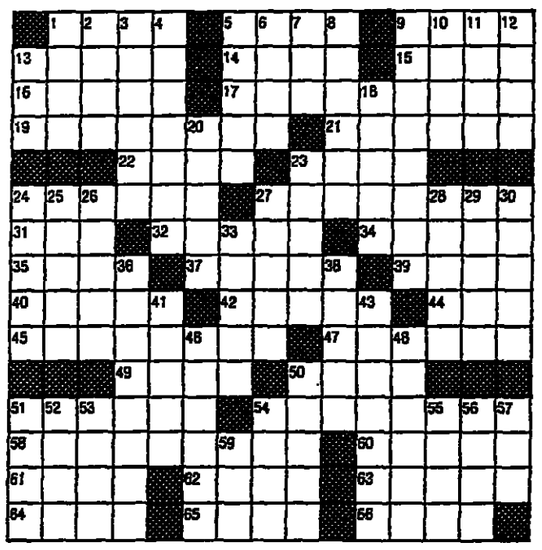
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DOWN

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43 Kind of wedding
46 Anoints, old style
48 Away from the coast
50 *Stem joints*
51 Keats works
52 Indic language
53 Starting golfer
54 Breath: Suffix
55 Song
56 Corner
57 Put on
59 Imitate



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Clear
AMSTERDAM	17	61	Clear
ANKARA	—	—	Unavailable
ATHENS	28	82	Sunny
BEIRUT	—	—	Unavailable
BELGRADE	26	79	Clear
BERLIN	23	77	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	25	82	Clear
BUCHAREST	24	75	Sunny
BUDAPEST	26	79	Clear
CASABLANCA	—	—	Unavailable
COPENHAGEN	21	70	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	26	82	Clear
DUBLIN	19	66	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	19	66	Clear
FLORENCE	22	72	Stormy
FRANKFURT	30	86	Clear
GENEVA	26	79	Clear
HELSINKI	16	61	Rain
ISTANBUL	—	—	Unavailable
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Clear
LISBON	24	75	Cloudy
LONDON	29	84	Clear
LOS ANGELES	22	71	Clear
MADRID	27	81	Cloudy
MILAN	25	82	Clear
MONTREAL	29	84	Sunny
MOSCOW	12	54	Overcast
MUNICH	24	75	Clear
NEW YORK	24	75	Cloudy
NICE	25	77	Cloudy
OSLO	17	61	Clear
PARIS	33	91	Clear
PRAGUE	24	75	Clear
ROME	27	81	Cloudy
SOFIA	23	73	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	21	70	Clear
TEHRAN	37	99	Clear
TEL AVIV	32	90	Clear
TUNIS	28	82	Cloudy
VIENNA	24	75	Clear
WARSAW	21	70	Clear
WASHINGTON	25	77	Cloudy
ZURICH	27	81	Clear

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

July 7, 1976

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(w) Alexander Fund $7.54
(d) Trusteor Intl. Fd (AEIF) $8.63
Austral Select Fd $3.62

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond SF800.90
— (d) Conbar SF751
— (d) Grobar SF587
— (d) Stockbar SF900
(w) Browninvest $14.11
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd. $13.24
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd. $4.84
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd. $8.06

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.
— (w) Capital Int'l. $14.91
— (w) Capital Fund S.A. $6.20
(d) Capital Sentinvest LF1,125
(d) Caribico Open-End $135.90
(d) Citadel Fund $3.17
(d) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $823.41
(w) Convert Fd Int. A Certs $7.83
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $12.61
(d) Convert Bond Fd N.V $8.78

CREDIT SUISSE
(d) Actions Suisses SF255.25
— (d) Japanese SF538
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF71
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l. SF67.75
— (d) Energie-Valor SF53
— (d) Usec SF980
— (d) Europa-Valor SF120.50
(d) Crosby Fund S.A. $4.25
(d) CSF Fund SF24.26
(d) Crossbow Fund SF4.67
(w) D.G.G. $40.93
(d) Do.lar Fund (ex-div.) $1.17
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l. $13.12
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent. $12.45
(w) Europe Obligations LF1,015

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM21.10
— (d) Intl Rentenfond DM71.30

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer Assets $18.10
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $82.12
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $17.90
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $29.57
— (d) Fidelity World Fd $13.17
(w) First Intern'l Fd. $121.98
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. $13.95
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $28.44
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. $53.58
(w) Fleming Japan Fund $39.00
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF1,757
(d) Formula Selection Fd. SF73.70
(d) Fonditalia $10.16
(d) Fund of Nations $5.49
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) $0.76
(w) Future Australia Fd. Aus.$8.96

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund $12.28
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd Ltd. $30.29
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $6.17
(w) Guardian Th. Fd Int'l $8.05
(w) Hausmann Hedge NV $7.018
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet $25.03
(d) Icofund $9.96
(d) Interfund S.A. $8.02
(w) Intermarket Fund $112.61
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $23.43
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $5.43
(r) Invest Atlantiques $34.97
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $9.22
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $7.37
(d) I.T.P. Fund N.V. $7.74
(r) Japan Growth Fund $18.26
(d) Japan Selection Fund $52.03
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $17.06

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $48.39
— (r) Jard. Sth East Asia $12.54

(d) KB Income Fund LF1,829
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $11.40
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap $20.70
(r) Leverage Can Hold $39.77

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.
—+(w) L&ST Multi-way Fd SF412.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF342.50
(w) Luxfund $19.47
(m) Magnum Fund Ltd $36.96
(d) Mediolanum Int. Fund $10.11
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.73
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund $3.96
(w) N.A.M.P. $98.14
(w) Nippon Fund $42.46
(w) Nor Amer Inv Fund $8.43
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd $8.88
(r) Pegasus Intern'l $6.76

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund $1.00
— (w) Sterling Fund $1.00
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $22.55
(d) Renta Fund LF1,881
(d) Sentinvest LF586
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.45
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF62.85

Share Realty N.V. $15.48
Share International N.V. $4.66

SEPRO
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $13.00
(w) SMH Special Fund DM89.70

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parton SW H. Rel. SF1,971
— (r) Securwiss SF957
(d) Soros Fund $237.63
(w) Star Fund $4.87

SWISS BANK CORP.:
(d) America-Valor SF468.75
— (d) Intervalor SF68
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF375
— (d) SwissValor New Ser. SF217.50
— (d) Univ Bond Select. SF79.50
— (d) Universal Fund SF93.44
(w) Talent Global Fund $6.90
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold (Bea) $27.33
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold N.V. $57.47
(w) Transpacific Fund $30.91

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca US Sh SF35.25
— (d) Bond Invest SF82.75
— (d) Convert-Invest SF74.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh SF111.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF93.50
— (d) Globinvest SF68.50
— (d) Pacific Invest SF79.50
— (d) Sometac-Invest SF358.50
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh SF141
— (d) Sima Swiss Br Ast SF178

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt:
(d) Atlantikfonds DM16.80
— (d) Europafonds DM31.85
— (d) Unifonds DM20.30
— (d) Unirenta DM41.20
— (d) Unispecial I DM61.95
(w) United Cap Inv Fd $2.25
(d) U.S Trust Invest Fd $11.83
(w) Western Growth Fd $6.27
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,390.96
(w) West Proprietary N.V. $1,539.34
(d) World Equity Grth Fd $484.48
(w) Worldwide Securities $56.71
(w) Worldwide Special $4,013.01

DM — Deutsche Mark. † — Ex-dividend. ‡ — New. N.A. — Not available. BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs. SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices. a — Asked. b — bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.



DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OMPET
ROCCU
SCOMAT
CHIPUC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "○○○○○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: IMPEL PIOUS GAITER PIRATE
Answer: *Reduced the following by half*—"SEMI."

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

CITY OF THE DEAD

By Herbert Lieberman. Simon & Schuster. 416 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I'VE never really understood before why subsequent generations ever felt it necessary to bowdlerize William Shakespeare—why, for example, the 17th-century English poet and playwright Nahum Tate saw fit to neaten up "King Lear" and supply it with a happy ending, and why his adaptation became the standard acting version until almost the middle of the 19th century. I've always thought—with the typical short-sightedness with which the present regards the past—that this impulse to prettify arose from false piety or disdain for his audience on the part of the bowdleriser.

But now, after reading Herbert Lieberman's latest novel, "City of the Dead," I understand a little better that under certain circumstances it may prove necessary to draw the veil over particular developments in a story. For there are possibilities in Lieberman's plot that I regarded with a fear surpassing aesthetic terror—that is, while reading "City of the Dead" I became nervous not so much about the story he was shaping—though I was nervous enough about that—as about the kind of book he might be writing and the limits to which he would confine himself. Moreover, when all was said and done, I wasn't at all sure I wouldn't have preferred a prettier ending.

This is not to say, of course, that "City of the Dead" is remotely comparable on any scale, except one measuring blood and gore, to any of Shakespeare's more pessimistic or violent tragedies. In fact it is basically a graphically realistic thriller concerning several harrowing days in the professional and private life of New York City's chief medical examiner, Dr. Paul Konig, a world-famous practitioner of forensic pathology who manages all at once to find himself embroiled in a political scandal concerning the alleged suicide of a prisoner in the Tombs, an especially grisly mutilation murder in which Konig must piece together two—or is it three?—corpses from some four-dozen separate pieces that have been washed up by the East River, and the kidnapping for ransom of his own daughter by a terrorist organization that calls itself the New World Militia.

What's more, even on its less ambitious (than Shakespeare's major tragedies) level, there is lots that is technically faulty with Mr. Lieberman's Grand Guignol. His narrative is filled with purple patches studded w such adjectives as "mephi "glabrous," "noisome," and " megalic," to pick out those wo that are repeated often enou to draw attention to themsel More serious: Lieberman mani ulates the relationship among major subplots, especially mutilation-murder and the k napping of Konig's daughter, i way that I finally regarded illegitimate, considering wh their connection ultimately tu out to be.

Still, there's absolutely denying that "City of the De works like sixty. Once I got u to Lieberman's stomach-comm ing graphic (and expert) a tomical details (and I did used to them, I suppose beca gory verbal descriptions and peated references to the pe sive stench of Formalin are ea to take than the sight and s of the real things), I began see all human life through K Konig's eyes—as bones conn ed by muscle covered over w fat and skin, capable of pump gouts of blood when pricked.

This in turn made it poss to believe in Konig's trag Which is that, figuratively spe ing, he has sacrificed the spirit dimension of his life for physical (that is, of course, u his daughter disappears). In f so completely did I believe Konig's tragedy that I willing to accept and even brace Lieberman's repeated i cations of King Lear him whom the highly literate K once played in a clumsy a teur production and whose he takes to re-enacting in moments of more extreme st

But what I found altoge too harrowing was the th hanging over the story that mutilation-murder and the napping subplot would ultim ly be connected in the r horrifying way imaginable- to mention the way this th is finally resolved. In shor became afraid of what Lieber might write next—literally af to turn the page—and I was moved by his ending. Pos this is a recommendation read "City of the Dead," sibly it is not. (Perhaps because Konig happens to li precisely the same part of York City that I do and bec the plot contains another c cidence that strikes a little close to my home, I have t the whole business far seriously.) If it is a re mendation then so much better. But those readers feel nervous about readin thoroughly grisly story wit genuinely tragic aspect may fer to await the arrival t 20th-century counterpart Nahum Tate who will bowdl "City of the Dead" and things up a little.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt a book reviewer for The York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

D	A	D	A		O	M	A	H	A		S	T	A	R
E	M	I	T		B	E	L	O	W		A	R	N	O
S	E	S	Q	U	I	D	U	P	L	I	C	A	T	E
I	N	C	U	R		E	M	S		O	R	N	I	S
		O	E	I	L			A	N	A	S			
S	A	M		M	A	R	I	M	B	A		F	O	G
T	U	B	A		T	U	L	E	S		S	I	V	A
U	D	O	S		E	R	O	D	E		O	G	A	M
N	E	B	S		R	A	M	I	N		T	U	T	U
G	N	U		M	A	L	A	C	C	A		R	E	T
		L	I	E	N				E	L	B	A		
D	I	A	N	A		P	A	S		M	A	T	E	S
I	N	T	E	L	L	E	C	T	U	A	L	I	T	Y
S	T	E	P		A	L	I	E	N		S	O	O	N
G	O	S	T		P	E	D	R	O		A	N	N	E

BRIDGE — *By Alan Truscott*

East's bid of three clubs on the diagram allowed North-South to come to rest in three spades after North had made a balancing double.

A quick trump lead would have beaten three clubs two tricks, but South might have led his singleton diamond after which the defense would have needed to promote the club eight to beat the contract at all.

Against three spades, West led his singleton heart six, hoping for a ruff or two. The defense was now in a position to take the first six tricks. Notice that after the ace of diamonds has been used to achieve a second heart ruff, East can score the spade queen and West the spade king and the declarer is helpless.

In the replay, East did not bid and South had no way to stop in three spades. Rather than play two no-trump, which was almost sure to be unsatisfactory, South bid three spades, committing the partnership to four spades.

North made a cue-bid of four clubs, promising a spade fit and suggesting a slam. South briskly signed off in game, but in the meantime East seized the opportunity to double four clubs.

The double had an unfortunate effect on the defense. It diverted West from his normal heart lead to a club lead. That gave South a respite, but the contract was still doomed.

However, South managed to set the opposition a problem. After winning with the club ace, he led the heart king from the dum East won with the ace, and was not clear to him that partner held a singleton he He returned a club to the and the defense to four sp was suddenly difficult.

South led the ace and spade, and West took the and led a low diamond. won with the ace and made final error for the defense: led a club, hoping to scor trump trick for his partner. West could not beat the eight and the contract was

West could have prevented disaster and given his pa the right clue. When he pl a diamond he should have high card, preferably the as a suit preference signal for a heart return.

NORTH (D)
♠ A 8 2
♡ K Q J 4
◇ K J 8 3
♣ A K

WEST	EAST
♠ K 5 3	♠ Q
♡ 6	♡ A 10 9 7
◇ Q 10 9 7 6 5 2	◇ A
♣ 6 5	♣ Q J 10 9

SOUTH
♠ J 10 9 7 6 4
♡ 8 5 2
◇ 4
♣ 8 3 2

Both sides were vuln able. The bidding:

North	East	South	W
2 N.T.	3 ♣	Pass	Pa
Dbl.	Pass	3 ♠	Pa
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart six.

3 Unknowns Lead Nicklaus by 5 in British Open

SOUTHPORT, England, July 7 (UPI).—Tournament favorite Jack Nicklaus hit a 2-over-par 74, leaving it to little-known players from Ireland, Japan and Spain to grab the lead in the first round of the 105th British Open golf tournament.

Ireland's Christy O'Connor jr., Norio Suzuki of Japan and Severiano Ballesteros of Spain each scored 69 in the $135,000 classic at Royal Birkdale.

American Tom Kite had three birdies and one bogey over the 7,001-yard course for a 70, and Bill Brask, also American, was at 71.

Nicklaus, the 9-2 favorite for the $13,500 first prize, was in trouble from the start on the sun-baked course, hitting a bogey 5 at both the first and second holes. He finished the first nine over at 37 and came home in 37 despite a bogey 6 on the final green.

Nicklaus, whose 14-year-old son Jackie carried his clubs, said, "My caddy performed much better than I did."

"I hit a lot of good shots, but got off to a bad start with the putter and the key shots didn't come off when I needed them."

Nicklaus complained of the state of the greens, parched by the month long drought, which he said needed more water "to keep them alive... It's too late to save them, all they can do is try and stop them getting worse."

Every green was a different pace and Nicklaus said, "You can't tell what the ball is going to do. You can't read the greens and it's hard to get momentum."

Nicklaus said he still managed to get the ball near the cup and missed a 60-foot putt on the sixth "by a whisker."

On the 18th, where a birdie would have meant par, he dropped a stroke instead after twice landing in bunkers. His tee shot landed in one and his sand-wedge out took him to the edge of the rough but he bunkered again with his approach shot. Though he came out within eight feet, he missed the putt.

Kite had no complaints about the 85-degree temperature which hit the late starters in the field of 155. He had three birdies out and one bogey for a 1-under-par 32 and came home par all the way for his 70.

He was "pretty lucky" to hole from 25 feet at the first when a cannon-like putt hit the back of the cup and dropped. Kite missed a three-foot putt on the 13th for a birdie and said, "From then on I didn't play too well, pulling a two iron off the tee at the 15th and putting a three wood into the trees."

He managed to recover but pulled his drive at the 17th and at the 18th he put a four wood by the spectators fence which allowed him a free drop. He missed a 15-foot putt.

Brask, 29, who has stayed off the U.S. tour to play in Europe and Australia last year, had an eagle 3 at the 505-yard 13th hole; he had three birdies on the front nine for a 34.

O'Connor, 27, who has the same name as his famous golfing uncle, made a spectacular start in the cool of the morning. First off the tee at 7.30 a.m. he burned up the front nine in 30 strokes, 4 better than par.

Arnie Palmer, returned a disappointing 75 on the course where he won the first of his two British Opens 15 years ago. Hale Irwin, who partnered Suzuki, shot a 74 after topping two wood shots and grumbled, "It wasn't so much the execution of my shots. Just stupidity."



United Press International.

Arnold Palmer reacts to missing putt in British Open.

Yankees Divide Twinbill With Royals But Have More Action Off Field

NEW YORK, July 7 (NYT).—The New York Yankees intensified their seemingly ceaseless war with baseball's hierarchy last night but they managed only a split in their battle of first-place teams with the Kansas City Royals.

While the Yankees were firing off-field shots and challenging various rules, the Royals won the opener of the doubleheader, 3-1, as Doug Bird, a sore-shouldered pitcher, and Steve Mingori, a reliever, combined for a three-hitter for the American League West leaders.

Steve Busby, another sore-shouldered Royals pitcher, allowed only three hits in the second game until the East-leading Yankees rallied for five runs in the eighth inning—two on Roy White's bases-loaded single and three on a homer by Chris Chambliss—and won, 7-4.

While all of this was happening, the Yankees surpassed the million mark in attendance, the earliest in a season they have done this since 1961. The fans obviously haven't been coming to Yankee Stadium to witness legal squabbles, but that's what they've been getting—in abundance.

Before the doubleheader, manager Billy Martin was complaining that the American League office had fouled up his pitching plans because of Catfish Hunter's selection to the All-Star team. Then, during the second game, the Yankees issued a statement in which management, complete with legal opinion, "totally" endorsed Martin's protest of the loss to the Royals on Monday in which Hal McRae was allowed more than the legal number of warmup throws in the outfield.

There was no word, however, on the Yankees' intentions in the Vida Blue case. A high Yankee official said more than two weeks ago that the club would take legal action challenging commissioner Bowie Kuhn's ruling in the purchase of Blue from the Oakland A's, but no lawsuit has surfaced.

The Yankees seemed to have less at stake in their two new skirmishes than in the Blue battle.

In the All-Star pitching case, Martin said the league had not let him know that Hunter was on the list of starting pitchers being considered for next Tuesday's game and thereby was ineligible to pitch on Sunday.

Hunter now is scheduled to start tonight and therefore won't get another start before the all-star break.

It turned out, though, that the blame rested not with the league office but with the Yankee front office. The league sent a telegram to all clubs on June 25 and the Yankees acknowledged receipt of the pitching list that included Hunter's name. The problem was that no one in the front office told Martin.

In last night's second game, Royals starter Steve Busby walked Sandy Alomar and Jim Mason to start the eighth and Tom Hall replaced Busby and allowed a bunt single to Mickey Rivers, loading the bases. Roy White then blooped a single to center field for two runs and one out later, Chambliss hit his 10th home run, into the right-field stands.

In the first game, Doug Bird allowed three hits and won his ninth game against only one loss with the help of consecutive run-scoring singles by John Mayberry and McRae which gave the Royals a 2-1 lead in the sixth. Steve Mingori finished up and earned his seventh save.

The front office, however, rebounded from the oversight to offer 100 per cent support of Martin in his latest protest. This highly unusual move undoubtedly was designed to take some of the pressure off Martin, who has clashed several times with the league office, and to place pressure to uphold the protest on Lee MacPhail, the league president.

In games reported by the UPI:

A's 2, Orioles 0

At Oakland, Calif., Vida Blue shut out Baltimore on six hits and Gene Tenace drove home both runs in a 2-0 victory by the A's. Blue evened his record at 7-7 and it was his first triumph since June 6. It was the hard-throwing southpaw's second shutout of the season and the 23d of his career as the A's reached the .500 level for the first time in nearly two months.

Blue struck out nine and walked three, but was bailed out of three different jams with double plays.

The A's scored the only run Blue needed when Don Baylor singled leading off the fourth, stole second and came home on Tenace's two-out single. Tenace drove home the second run in the eighth by drawing a bases-loaded walk.

The loser was Jim Palmer, who also hurled a six-hitter. Palmer now is 10-8, the loss coming a day after he berated American League All-Star manager Darrell Johnson for being passed over on the squad.

Red Sox 4, White Sox 0

At Boston, Ferguson Jenkins pitched a four-hit shutout and Rick Burleson hit a two-run single in the fourth inning to lead the Red Sox to a 4-0 victory over Chicago. Jenkins, 7-8, gave up only a first-inning single to Jorge Orta, a fifth-inning single to Jim Spencer, an eighth-inning double to Ralph Garr and a ninth-inning single to Kevin Bell, while walking none and striking out two.

Ken Brett went the distance for Chicago, but was tagged with his fourth loss in seven decisions. The White Sox elected to have Brett bat instead of a designated hitter, only the second time it has been done since the American League instituted the rule in 1973, but went 0-for-3.

Rangers 3, Tigers 2

At Arlington, Texas, Joe Lahoud, who had only three hits since coming to the Rangers a month ago, doubled home the winning run in the eighth inning to give Texas a 3-2 victory over Detroit.

Brewers 6, Twins 2

At Milwaukee, Robin Yount hit a home run and a single, scored twice and drove in two runs to lead the Brewers to a 6-2 victory over Minnesota.

Indians 7, Angels 3

At Anaheim, Calif., player-manager Frank Robinson drove in two runs and Dennis Eckersley won for the first time in six weeks as Cleveland beat the Angels, 7-3. Robinson slammed his third homer of the year, No. 586 of his career, in the first inning and singled in another run when the Indians added two in the second.

Astros 1, Mets 0

At Houston, Jerry Davanon's nine-out tenth-inning single drove home Wilbur Howard with an unearned run to give J.R. Richard and the Astros a 1-0 victory over New York.

Cardinals 13, Giants 7

At St. Louis, two-run singles by Ted Simmons and Hector Cruz highlighted a seven-run first inning which sent the Cardinals to a 13-7 victory over San Francisco. In putting together their biggest one-inning production of the season, the Cardinals drove Ed Halicki from the game in the first before the Giants' starter could retire a batter. An RBI single by Lou Brock plus the two-run singles by Simmons and Cruz all came off Halicki. Charlie Williams then came on and was greeted by a run-scoring base hit by Mike Tyson. Jerry Mumphrey's run-scoring groundout ended the seven-run assault.

Braves 4, Pirates 2

At Atlanta, Andy Messersmith gave up five hits in 7 2-3 innings and, with late relief help from Mike Marshall, pitched the Braves to a 4-2 triumph over Pittsburgh. It was Messersmith's seventh victory in his last eight decisions. Now 9-6, he was relieved in the eighth when Ed Kirkpatrick doubled to drive in his second run of the game for Pittsburgh.

Reds 10, Expos 7

At Montreal, Ken Griffey, George Foster and Dan Driessen each drove in two runs while Cincinnati capitalized on five Expos' errors to score a 10-7 triumph. Leading 5-4 into the seventh, the Reds broke open the game with five runs on only two hits.

Dodgers 5, Phillies 1

At Philadelphia, Reggie Smith and Steve Yeager each tripled to spark a five-run third inning which carried Los Angeles to a 5-1 victory over the Phillies. The Dodgers got six of their seven hits in the third off loser Larry Christenson to make the victory easy for Doug Rau, now 7-6. In winning his third complete game of the season, Rau gave up six hits and struck out five.

The Phillies, who lost their straight game for only the second time this year, took a 1-0 lead in the first when Mike Schmidt hit his 23d home run.

Cubs 4, Padres 0

At Chicago, Steve Stone gave up three hits in six innings for his first victory of the season and Bruce Sutter held San Diego hitless the rest of the way for his third save in a 4-0 victory for the Cubs.



Associated Press.

A FLIP THAT FLOPPED—Padres' shortstop Enzo Hernandez gets ball to second-baseman Tito Fuentes in attempt to begin doubleplay but Fuentes drops ball.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	53	34	.684	—
Pittsburgh	43	33	.566	9
New York	43	40	.518	12 1/2
St. Louis	34	44	.435	19
Chicago	33	46	.418	20 1/2
Montreal	25	47	.347	25

Western Division

Cincinnati	50	31	.617	—
Los Angeles	46	37	.549	5 1/2
San Diego	42	39	.519	8
Atlanta	38	43	.475	11 1/2
Houston	38	43	.469	12
San Francisco	33	50	.398	18

Tuesday's Results

Chicago 4, San Diego 0
Atlanta 4, Pittsburgh 2
Los Angeles 5, Philadelphia 1
Cincinnati 10, Montreal 7
St. Louis 13, San Francisco 7
Houston 1, New York 0.

Wednesday's Games

San Diego at Chicago
Los Angeles at Philadelphia n
Pittsburgh at Atlanta, n.
Cincinnati at Montreal, n.
San Francisco at St. Louis, n
New York at Houston, n.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	47	29	.618	—
Boston	38	37	.507	8 1/2
Cleveland	38	37	.507	8 1/2
Detroit	36	39	.480	10 1/2
Baltimore	36	41	.468	11 1/2
Milwaukee	29	43	.403	16

Western Division

Kansas City	48	30	.615	—
Texas	44	32	.579	3
Oakland	40	40	.500	9
Minnesota	36	42	.462	12
Chicago	35	42	.455	12 1/2
California	34	43	.410	13 1/2

Tuesday's Results

Kansas City 3, New York 1 (1st)
New York 7, Kansas City 4 (2d)
Boston 4, Chicago 0.
Milwaukee 6, Minnesota 2.
Texas 3, Detroit 2.
Cleveland 7, California 3
Oakland 2, Baltimore 0.

Wednesday's Games

Chicago at Boston.
Kansas City at New York, n.
Minnesota at Milwaukee, n
Detroit at Texas, n.
Cleveland at California, n.
Baltimore at Oakland, n.

A Legend of Having Been 'Wit' Stanley Ketchel'

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, July 7 (NYT).—Stanley Ketchel was 24 years old when he was fatally shot in the back by the common-law husband of the lady who was cooking his breakfast. That was the opening sentence of a magazine piece by John Lardner, and it says here it is not possible to write a better lead. Stanley Ketchel, the Michigan assassin, was middleweight champion of the world and when Wilson Mizner, writer, wit and con man, heard that he had been shot dead, he said: "Start counting 10 over him. He'll get up."

Not so many years ago, the statement, "I was wit' Ketchel," was the proudest boast in the fight mobs. There aren't many left to make that boast today, and the quiet beauty of La Jolla, Calif., seems an unlikely place to encounter one who can. Nevertheless, Mrs. John B. Sebree, who lives there beside the sea, was Ketchel briefly, as she tells in this small memoir:

"Mr. Paxton's undertaking establishment was a small wooden building on South Street a block and a half from the public square in Springfield, then a small town in Southern Missouri. In our early growing-up years it had a grim fascination for my brother Bob and me, although as yet none of our family or friends had traveled to that bourne from which no voyager returns.

"Mr. Paxton himself was a kindly, friendly and cordial man who had little competition in his chosen field and, as far as anyone knew, had never had a dissatisfied customer. He always wore a frock coat and top hat and was somehow able to perform his professional duties without a trace of joining with the bereaved by adding a few tears, which would have disfigured the forlorn.

"Barely old enough to read in print, I translated for my younger brother the sign on Mr. Paxton's door which said, 'Please wipe your feet before coming in to view the dead man.' We wiped off all evidence of the muddy street from our Sunday shoes and entered the door. We were greeted by Mr. Paxton and a small gathering, including a few of our contemporaries, and were invited into the next room for a long last look at our friend stretched out on a marble slab.

"We had been launched off towards Sunday school, but as soon as we were out of sight Bob said we would skip it that day and find out if they would let us in at Mr. Paxton's to see Stanley Ketchel. The idea appealed to me, but I pointed out that we might run the chance of a spanking. He agreed but thought it would be well worth it. So we took a calculated risk, turned the corner and bypassed the church.

"Stanley Ketchel was out friend. We didn't quite understand what it meant to be a world champion prizefighter, but we understood perfectly a resplendent, hearty young man who often visited a friend in the next block and passed our house daily leading a live lion cub on a leash. Sometimes he would allow us to pat the cub, which further cemented our friendship.

"We learned much later that he had been born of Polish parents in Grand Rapids, Mich. They named him Stanislaus, which blended nicely with the surname, Kiecal. When he was very young, Mr. and Mrs. Kiecal knew they had produced no ordinary boy, and when he was 16, the boxing profession knew it, too. When he was 23 and weighed 170 pounds he challenged the great Jack Johnson, who weighed 205. They fought in Colma Calif., and Ketchel was knocked out in the 12th after dropping the heavyweight champion in the same round.

"With the exception of Johnson, he was able to subdue almost everyone he met until he was confronted by Mr. Walter Dipley. Mr. Dipley was no boxer but he had a gun and a trigger finger and he utilized them in behalf of the sanctity of his hearth. Extra editions were soon pouring from the office of the Daily Leader that Saturday night.

"Bob and I had been hurried off to bed early, as we weren't supposed to know that Stanley Ketchel had been involved in a love triangle and killed by a jealous husband. We lived in a protected era before radio and television, and such talk was for older ears. We knew anyway. We had heard the newsboys shouting, 'Read all about it' and we simply bided our time until the next morning when we could join other pilgrims whose ghoulish interests were akin to ours.

"The rain of the night before had stopped and the morning sunlight came through the mortuary window and cut sharply across Stanley Ketchel's face. My brother was brave enough to touch the dark bruise which had been made by the corner of a table when Stanley went down for the final count. The inert hands lay one at his side and the other across his chest. It seemed a pity to remember how capable they had been, whether in the ring with leather gloves or on the street handling the leather leash of the lion.

"The hours sped by. Entranced by the coming and going and wiping of feet, overhearing snatches of plans for the funeral—which would be on the second floor of the Elks Club with music by a quartet—we lost track of time. Sunday school was over and the church was out and there had been a big Sunday dinner at our grandfather's house with two members of the family missing.

"About mid-afternoon our big brother, George, after an exhaustive search of the town, saw the sign on Mr. Paxton's door himself. He wiped his feet, came in, took a long look at the dead man and then took a look around at his little sister and brother. He spoke politely to Mr. Paxton, recovered us not too gently, and marched us home to face the family.

"Bob was right. We got what we expected, but Mr. Stanley Ketchel was worth it."

Tuesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego	000	000	000	0	5	1
Chicago	102	001	00x	4	9	0

Foster, Spillner (3), Reynolds (5), Tomlin (6), Metzger (8) and Kendall; Stone, Sutter (7) and Swisher. W—Stone (1-0). L—Foster (3-5).

Pittsburgh	001	000	010	2	7	1
Atlanta	200	110	00x	4	14	0

Rooker, Langford (6) and Dyer; Messersmith, Marshall (8) and Williams. W—Messersmith (9-6). L—Rooker (7-4).

Los Angeles	005	000	000	5	7	2
Philadelphia	100	000	000	1	5	1

Rau (7-5) and Yeager; Christenson, Twitchell (6), Schueler (8) and Boone. L—Christenson (8-4). HR—Schmidt (23d).

Cincinnati	012	200	505	10	14	0
Montreal	010	200	020	7	14	3

Borbon, Eastwick (7), Gullett (9) and Plummer; Kirby, Carrithers (5), Murray (7), Scherman (9) and Foote. W—Eastwick (5-3). L—Kirby (1-5). HR—Parrish (2d).

San Fran.	002	010	040	7	11	2
St. Louis	700	132	00x	13	16	2

Halicki, Williams (1), Caldwell (3), Heaverlo (5), D'Acquisto (7) and Rader; Forsch, Curtis (8) and Simmons, Ferguson (9). W—Forsch (3-3). L—Halicki (7-11). HR—Crawford (15th).

New York	000	000	000	0	5	2
Houston	000	000	000	1	7	0

Mallack, Lockwood (10) and Grote. Hodges (10); Richard (8-9) and Jutze. L—Lockwood (5-3).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

Kansas City	000	002	001	3	8	0
New York	010	000	00x	1	3	1

Bird, Mingori (8) and Martinez; Figueroa, Lyle (8) and Munson. W—Bird (5-1). L—Figueroa (9-8). HR—R. White (7th).

(Second Game)

Kansas City	000	010	012	4	9	1
New York	010	000	15x	7	7	1

Busby, Hall (8) and Stinson; Tidrow, Lyle (8) and Hendricks. W—Lyle (6-5). L—Busby (3-3). HR—Nettles (12th), Chambliss (10th).

Chicago	000	000	000	0	4	1
Boston	000	310	00x	4	5	0

Brett (2-4) and Downing; Jenkins (7-8) and Fisk.

Minnesota	000	101	000	2	10	0
Milwaukee	003	002	10x	6	10	2

Hughes, Luebber (6), Albury (7) and Wynegar; Slaton, Sadecki (6), Frisella (9) and Moore. W—Slaton (9-8). L—Hughes (4-9). HR—Yount (2d).

Detroit	000	200	000	2	6	0
Texas	001	100	01x	3	6	0

Ruhle (5-5) and Freehan; Barr (2-4) and Sundberg.

Cleveland	122	001	010	7	13	1
California	000	012	000	3	6	3

Eckersley, Thomas (6) and Pruitt; Monge, Kirkwood (3), Verhoeven (7) and Etcheberren. Humphry (8). W—Eckersley (4-7). L—Monge (4-3). HR—Robinson (3d), Davis (3d).

Baltimore	000	000	000	0	5	0
Oakland	000	100	01x	2	6	0

Palmer (10-8) and Duncan; Blue (7-7) and Newman.

1977 'Compromise' Year

U.S., France and Britain To Return to Davis Cup

MONTE CARLO, July 7 (Reuters).—The United States, Britain and France, which withdrew last week from next year's Davis Cup, agreed to return to the competition today.

At the annual meeting of the International Lawn Tennis Federation here, their delegates agreed to accept a one-year compromise on the question of political withdrawals.

All three countries had given notice that they would not enter next year's tournament—the United States announced permanent withdrawal—when the Davis Cup nations meeting in London failed by a majority of three votes to pass a new rule suspending any country which entered the competition and then refused to play another team for political reasons.

The United States' representatives had said then that too much interference by governments was weakening the competition.

Today, the ILTF passed a unanimous resolution calling on the three countries to reconsider their decision.

Pablo Llorens, the president of the Royal Spanish Tennis Federation, said that next year would be considered as a neutral year in which every one of the Davis Cup nations would have a chance to consider the future course of the competition.

"If any new rule is needed, then all countries will have had a chance to consider the full implications of such a rule," Llorens said. "We believe the Davis Cup to be the most important international lawn tennis competition and the greatest source of publicity for the game.

"We urge the United States, Britain and France, as friends and upholders of the traditions of the game, to take this message to their national association because we believe that this neutral year will save the competition," he added.

American delegates said they believed the "neutral year" was the Davis Cup's last chance.

Stan Malless, the president of the USTA, said after today's meeting: "All nations are going to be put to the test. If they fail or their governments instruct them to withdraw for political reasons, they will be the ones who will be destroying the competition."

The United States, British and French decision last week to pull out of the competition followed a series of political withdrawals. In 1974, India refused to play in the final against South Africa and for the last two years Mexico has beaten the United States and then failed to play their match against the South Africans in the next round.

A resolution today calling for South Africa's expulsion from the ILTF failed to get anywhere near the required three-quarters majority in a show of hands by delegates from the 58 countries present.

Canada Bans Taiwan Until a Settlement

OTTAWA, July 7 (UPI).—External Affairs Minister Allan MacEachen says the athletes from Taiwan are barred from entering Canada until the International Olympic Committee guarantees they will not compete at this month's Olympics under the banner of the Republic of China.

External Affairs Ministry and IOC officials are seeking a solution to the diplomatic dispute at closed-door meetings in Montreal, but the Canadian government is unbending in its position. External Affairs spokesmen are confident the IOC will allow Canada to impose its conditions for Taiwan's participation in the Games.

IOC president Lord Killanin said he expects to make a formal statement on the status of the talks on the weekend.

In Taipei, president Shen Chi-min of the National Olympic Committee, said yesterday, "Our attitude remains firm and unchanged; we will compete under our national name—the Republic of China." Shen said he plans to lead his delegation to Montreal this week. Mr. MacEachen said last night, however, that if the 44-member delegation from Taiwan arrived in Canada before the diplomatic dispute was resolved, they would not get out of the airport.

"If they are coming to the Games as representatives of the Republic of China, they would not be admitted," MacEachen said.

He said, if necessary, Canada would refuse to grant the Taiwanese athletes clearance through airport immigration. "It would obviously have to be solved before they came to Canada, or as they came in, otherwise after that it would be too late."

Canada has told the IOC it will not allow Taiwanese athletes to enter the country unless the IOC guarantees they will not claim the name, use the anthem or flag or other symbols of the Republic of China.

An External Affairs spokesman said, "We think there will be a resolution of these issues through discussions between now and the Games."

Despite the negative world opinion directed at Canada for its stand, one External Affairs spokesman said it was a matter of foreign policy on which Canada would not give ground.

"It is pretty bloody silly for a private international organization to expect a nation-state to cede a measure of its own sovereignty for however short a period of time," he added.

For the duration of the Games, host nations normally give up a part of their sovereignty by scrapping immigration rules and allowing the IOC to decide who will enter the country to compete.

The spokesman also said yesterday that the Peking government was sending "the most powerful Chinese official we've had in this country for three years" to negotiate with sport federations in Montreal.

The spokesman said Chao Cheng-hung, mainland China's vice-minister of sport and president of the All-China Sports Federation, would be in Montreal lobbying at sports federation meetings July 13 to 31.

Purpose of the effort, he said, would be to convince the federations, which govern sports from archery to wrestling, that they should recognize the Peking-based amateur athletic groups rather than those from the Republic of China.

Eight of the 18 sport federations holding meetings in Montreal have already either recognized the Peking groups exclusively or have temporarily split recognition, he said.

The spokesman said the delegation, in addition to trying to influence federations, "will certainly have contacts with the Olympic people."

Padres' Jones a NL All-Star

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7 (AP).—Randy Jones of San Diego, the winningest pitcher in the major leagues, heads an eight-man National League staff named yesterday for the All-Star Game against the American League.

Jones, a left-hander, has a 15-3 won-lost record and an earned-run average of 2.51 in 165 innings.

The only team to place two pitchers on the staff named by NL manager Sparky Anderson of the Cincinnati Reds was the New York Mets, who placed left-hander Jon Matlack and right-hander Tom Seaver. Matlack is 10-2 with a 2.62 ERA. Seaver, last year's Cy Young Award winner, is 8-5 with a 3.92 ERA.

Others named were unbeaten Rick Rhoden of Los Angeles, reliever Ken Forsch of Houston, Andy Messersmith of Atlanta, John Montefusco of San Francisco and Woody Fryman of Montreal. Fryman is the only lefty in this group.

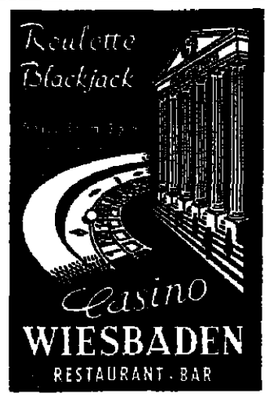
Rhoden has an 8-0 mark with a 2.76 ERA. Forsch was 1-2 with a 1.93 ERA and 13 saves; Messersmith is 8-6 with a 2.37 ERA after a poor start; Montefusco has a 7-8 record and a 3.31 ERA, and Fryman is 8-6 with a 3.60 ERA.

The American League pitchers were named previously by Boston Red Sox manager Darrell Johnson, who will handle the AL team.

He chose Mark Fidrych of the Detroit Tigers, Catfish Hunter and Sparky Lyle of the New York Yankees, Frank Tanana of the California Angels, Bill Travers of the Milwaukee Brewers, Dave Laroche of the Cleveland Indians, Luis Tiant of Boston, Rollie Fingers of the Oakland A's and Rich Gossage of the Chicago White Sox.

Nastase Returns to WTT

HONOLULU, July 7 (UPI).—Ilie Nastase, loser to Sweden's Bjorn Borg in the Wimbledon final, has arrived here from Brussels to return to the Hawaii Leis for the remainder of the World Team Tennis season. Nastase left the Leis in late May shortly before the WTT took its midseason break. The league and the team threatened him with a $4-million suit for breach of contract but dropped the idea because of his pledge to return and take a $70,000 reduction in his $125,000 annual salary.



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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

Sales Meeting

WASHINGON—It was reported in The New York Times last week that the Pentagon has set as one of its highest priorities the sale of U.S. military equipment to foreign countries. Chief sales manager is Deputy Defense Secretary William Clements, and The Times reported he held a pep talk sales breakfast meeting to tell his people the Pentagon sales program was one of the most important missions of the Defense Department.


Buchwald

I wasn't invited to the breakfast, but I like to think this is how it went.

"Gentlemen, we've moved $10 billion worth of arms this year, but I am disappointed in many of you. We were hoping to have a $12-billion year. Now, we're here to speak frankly. Why isn't the stuff moving?"

"I can only speak for Africa, sir, and my people have done a fine job there. We sold a squadron of F-5 fighters to Kenya, and tons of stuff to Zaire. Ethiopia is talking about buying a missile cruiser."

"What's holding up the sale?"

"Since she's landlocked, she doesn't know where to put it."

"I don't want excuses. I want sales. Your people should have figured out some way of persuading Ethiopia that it was essential for a Third-World power to have a missile cruiser whether she was landlocked or not. They have lakes in Ethiopia, don't they?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then let them keep the cruiser in one of their lakes. All right now, what about the Seychelles Islands. Why haven't they bought anything from us?"

"They only got their independence last week. We're waiting for the Prime Minister to appoint a minister of defense."

"What are you pushing?"

"We thought we'd talk them into some aircraft carriers, submarine chasers and possibly anti-aircraft guns."

"That's all? A country has just gained its independence, and all you're going to sell them is a couple of lousy carriers and a few sub chasers. What kind of salesman are you?"

"Well, sir, it's a question of money. They want to put what little money they have into industry and agriculture."

"Your job is to persuade them that defense comes first. What good is it to have industry and agricuture if they can't protect themselves from an attack by Kenya."

"Kenya?"

"Listen, you tell them we just sold Kenya a squadron of F-5 fighters, and if the Seychelles Islands don't buy a squadron of our F-15s they'll never be able to repulse an attack."

"I got you."

"All right now, what about South America?"

"I left two samples of Trident missiles with Ecuador just to whet their appetites. I told them to try them, and if they didn't live up to their expectations, they wouldn't have to pay for them."

"What about Brazil?"

"We told Brazil that Ecuador is ordering the Trident missiles and advised them to order the anti-Trident missiles that could shoot them down."

"That's just a drop in the bucket. Why isn't Brazil ordering Cruise missiles? I'll tell you why. Because you all think like Avon women. You make one sale and believe that's all you have to do. Well, let me tell you, gentlemen, the Pentagon is not going to stay in business unless we sell, sell, sell! I want those warehouses emptied by Christmas, and if you people can't do I'll find general. and colonels who can. All right now, take your order books and get out of here. The first man who sells a complete nuclear-weapons system to a Third-World power gets an all-expense-paid trip to Bermuda."

"Wowee ! ! !"

Water Supply Fouled

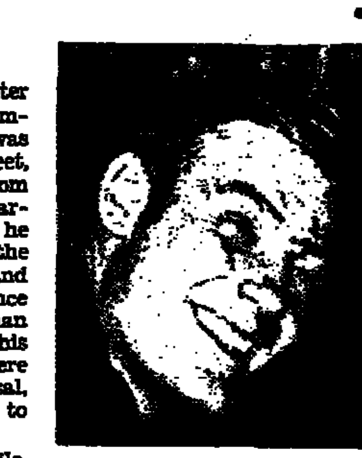
FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., July 7 (AP).—Two to three gallons of diesel fuel that escaped from a broken pipe was enough to contaminate the water supply for about 180,000 residents of Fort Lauderdale and five area communities, officials say.

Next week he and his orchestra will be playing from the speaker's platform at the Democratic National Convention.

Peter Duchin: Society Musician and Socialite

By John Corry

NEW YORK (NYT).—Peter Duchin was enjoying himself. He was smiling. He was also watching dancers' feet, which he does often, and from time to time he spoke. "Carmen Miranda strikes again," he said, while the boys in the band shook their maracas, and from somewhere off the dance floor on Long Island a woman sidled up and whispered in his ear. It looked as if she were making an indecent proposal, actually, she only wanted to hear "Stardust."


Peter Duchin

Duchin nodded. Meanwhile, he perspired. He took a napkin from atop the piano and mopped himself. He took a Scotch and water from the piano and sipped. He was rocking back and forth on the piano bench, while all around him, the music having changed from Latin to rock, dancers were doing the hustle.

"Sometimes you see someone who died three years ago," he said thoughtfully. An elderly couple was dancing by then, the man gingerly placing one foot in front of the other in what once may have been a two-step.

"Did you know the hustle is based on the samba?" Duchin asked, and in the middle of "Baby Face" he played a few bars of the samba. Sometimes he will interrupt himself and harmonize Bach.

Booking for 1982

Duchin, the celebrated orchestra leader, plays at bank openings, charity balls, proms, concerts, tea dances and debutante parties. He has bookings that go into 1980, and at least one for 1982. And next week he and his orchestra will be playing from above the speaker's platform at the Democratic National Convention.

Duchin, in fact, will go anywhere, and in the space of 10 days or so a little while ago he was in Houston, Dallas, Detroit, Boston, Princeton and Quoque and Setauket, Long Island. Once, he was supposed to play for Princess Grace in Monaco. However, he had to go somewhere else.

"Show me a society musician," Duchin was saying, "and I'll show you someone who's not necessarily a good musician. But ask me if I have the best band for society parties and I'll say 'yes'."

Duchin was in his office on Madison Avenue now, arguing a point. He does not like to be called a society musician, although he is famous for playing at fancy parties, and if he were not playing at the parties, he probably would have been invited as a guest.

He is, after all, the son of the late Eddy Duchin and the heiress Marjorie Oelrich. His godparents were the W. Averell Harrimans, who for a time raised him in their castle. He liked the castle; he could bicycle through the halls there to dinner.

Furthermore, Duchin's wife, Cheray, (they were married in June, 1964) is a Zauderer, and he is Notchkiss and Yale.

"When I started out in music, I didn't have the first idea of where I wanted to go," Duchin said. He was in his club now, drinking a bullshot. The club was full of dark wood and men in seersucker suits.

Studied in Paris

"I went to Paris and studied composition and counterpoint with the widow of Arthur Honegger," Duchin said, "and I played for five months in the Club St. Germain, a little dive, really, in a group with Lester Young.

"Then I went into the Army and was stationed in Panama. I played the glockenspiel in an Army band, and after a while some of us formed our own band. That was great. A lot of the guys in the band were Panamanians.

"My father had died in 1951, when I was 13. (Duchin will be 39 later this month), and I knew him quite well. He had been away during the war, but after that we made up for a lot of time together. I admired him and his music, but I still didn't really know what I would do in music until one day in 1962. That was when I walked into the St. Regis and said we'd play in the Maisonnette."

Duchin played the St. Regis for a year, but standing in front of people made him nervous, so he studied acting. Eventually, he played the lead in "Sunday in New York" in a production in Westbury, Long Island, and Angela Lansbury's friend in the movie, "The World of Henry Orient." Acting palled, however, and besides, there were all those parties that people wanted him to appear at. Duchin left acting.

Work in Progress

Duchin said that he had written two songs with Betty Comden and Adolph Green. He also said he was working on a jazz ballet with Arthur Mitchell of the Dance Theater of Harlem and that he had finished a musical for which he did not have a book. Nevertheless, he makes his living out of parties, and while he would be unhappy talking about how much of a living, it is considerable. One of Duchin's woodwind men, for example, flies his own plane.

"Sure, people walk up and say, 'Hey, play such and such.' but I generally don't unless they say please," Duchin was saying now. He was getting ready to play at a party that the Suffolk County chapter of the American Cancer Society was holding in a big tent on the beach at Setauket. He said that it would be a nice party with nice people. He was suggesting that some of the parties he played at were bummers.

Then Duchin and his orchestra played "Just in Time," which is the first number that they always play. Once, they played it at a wedding reception, where the bride was six months pregnant. Everyone laughed.

"If you have any particular requests, things you'd like to hear, please ask," Duchin announced. People with Brownie cameras were taking his picture. He is, of course, as big an attraction as his music.

Then Duchin said, "Let's go," and the band slid into "Satin Doll." People at big parties once did only the two-step, and there was something called the society beat, which was really a march. Now people at parties dance in a variety of ways, hurling themselves around the tent in Setauket, the older dancers invited cardiac arrest.

"Terrific!" Duchin yelled to his band, and a man in yellow dinner jacket walked up and said he had known Duchin's father. Then a woman walked up and said that Duchin was divine. "My groupies," he said, and delicately took a sip from his Scotch and water.

PEOPLE: *Award to Altman—Over His Protests*

Director Robert ("Nashville," among others) Altman's latest film, "Buffalo Bill and the Indians," has won the top prize at the Berlin Film Festival—over Altman's protests. The film was produced by Dino de Laurentiis. In a letter to the festival director, Altman said that the producer had drastically edited "Buffalo Bill" for showing in Europe. This edited version "does not represent my work and I must disown the De Laurentiis version," Altman said in his letter to festival director Alfred Bauer. "I, therefore, must ask that neither I, nor my film, be considered for any prize or honor on the basis that this perpetrates a fraud to the cinema-going public, which must, after all, be my first responsibility." In awarding "Buffalo Bill" the Golden Bear, the jury stressed that the prize applied only to the version shown and judged in West Berlin. Ironically, that is the version which has Altman's authorisation.

* * *

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing Wednesday made Eric Tabarly, winner of this year's transatlantic race, an officer in the Légion d'Honneur.

* * *

"Having my life blotted out for four years has made me sensitive to due process," said Robert Takasugi, who was sworn in as a federal district judge Tuesday in Los Angeles. He lived for four years in a U.S. detention camp for Japanese Americans during World War II. After the experience, "I have a better perspective on what the Constitution means by due process." As a California superior court judge, Takasugi sparked a controversy in 1974 by dismissing 46 misdemeanor cases involving drug possession, drunken driving, battery and resisting arrest. He said that the backlog of cases had denied the defendants their rights to speedy trials.

* * *

Kjell Thorsen, master of the Norwegian sailing ship Christian Radich, in New York to take part in the Bicentennial celebrations, was married on board his ship Tuesday. His bride is Margrethe Aaslid, a physical therapist from Oslo.

* * *

Dame Margot Fonteyn finds the responsibility of judging the Miss Universe contest, now taking pla[ce] in Hong Kong, a heavy one. Th[e] ballerina said that the "winn[er] will be able . . . (to) help uni[te] people throughout the world."

* * *

Former Conservative Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, 82, wi[ll] leave a London hospital Frid[ay] after six weeks of treatment f[or] an infection of the bloodstrea[m]. Macmillan's condition is now sa[id] to be "very satisfactory."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.


AP.

NOT BORED—Marcel Garagnani, 88, has just passed the notoriously difficult French baccalauréat examination (Latin-languages) with an honorable mention. Garagnani, who was born in Trieste, is a printer and already holds many diplomas and medals (for his participation in the two world wars). As for his latest achievement, he said, "You know, old people often di[e] of boredom."

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